The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE TARIFF BILL READY

Will be Reported to the House Today.

DEMOCRATS WANTED TO DELAY ACTION

FINAL VOTE EXPECTED THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.

Numerous Amendments Adopted—Others Rejected—A Strict Party Vote in Each Instance—Night Sessions will be Held.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The tariff bill will be reported to the House tomorrow by the Ways and Means Committee. So far as Chairman Dingley and his associates can influence action the final vote on the measure will be taken in the House on the 31st inst. The bill will be called up for consideration on Monday next.

The Democrats manifested considerable opposition at today's meeting to reporting the bill before Monday next, their contention being that in justice to the minority it should be retained in committee until that time. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) urged that if the bill was to pass the House on the 31st inst., it was better to call it up on Friday.

As the Democrats were not a unit respecting this proposition it was not agreed to. It was understood, however, that night sessions should be held in order that all the members of the House might have an opportunity of expressing their views.

A number of changes were made today in the bill. Among them were the following:

An addition was made to paragraph 125, relating to iron or steel anchors, as follows:

Anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel or of combined iron and steel, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, two and one-half cents per pound was added to paragraph 149 of the metal schedule.

It was stated that the effect of this would be to increase the duty at least one-half cent per pound.

Paragraph 208, of the sugar schedule, has been made to read as follows:

Sugars not above 16 Dutch standard, etc., testing not above 75 deg., one cent per pound; and for every additional degree 3-100 of a cent per pound additional and fractions of a degree in proportion.

The provision relating to molasses was amended so as to read: "Molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon."

Paragraph 212 relating to leaf tobacco, was amended to read: "Provided that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box or packing or in bulk, shall be the growth of different countries or shall contain exceeding 15 per centum thereof of leaves," etc.

Paragraph 214, the duty on manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for is increased from 40 to 65 cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour were increased from 40 to 65 cents per pound.

Sausages of all kinds were stricken from the meat schedule and placed on the free list.

Paragraph 341 relating to plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns was changed so as to make the weight 7 instead of 8 ounces per square yard, where the duty was placed at 7/8 of a cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics or single jute yarns was changed to one and one-eighth cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 397 the duty was increased from 20 to 25 cents per pound on lithographic prints or other material, bound or unbound, on paper or other material, not exceeding 8-1000 of an inch in thickness. On paper or other material exceeding 8-1000 of an inch in thickness and exceeding 35 square inches, cutting size, the duty was increased from 8 to 12 cents per pound. On prints exceeding 8-1000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1000 of an inch in thickness and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size, the duty was increased from 5 to 10 cents per pound. An increase from 6 to 9 cents per pound was made on lithographic prints exceeding 20-1000 of an inch in thickness. The duty on lithographic cigar labels and bands, if printed in ten or more colors, including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per pound. Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, the duty was reduced from 40 to 30 cents per pound. Blank books and others enumerated in paragraph 400 were increased from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. All the foregoing amendments were offered by the Republicans and adopted by a strict party vote.

A number of amendments were offered by the minority members of the committee and promptly rejected. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) for example, moved that bagging and cotton ties be placed on the free list. Later he offered another amendment placing barbed wire on the free list.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) moved to strike out the differential duty on the sugar schedule. He explained that in levying tariff duties the rates ought not to be imposed so as to give a monopoly of the American market to any combination or trust. He maintained that it was distinctly understood that the American Sugar Trust, in combination with Claus Spreckles, had the absolute control of the American market for refined sugars. His amendment shared the fate of the other minority amendments.

Mr. Robertson (Dem. La.) moved an increase in the tariff on uncleaned rice, his argument being that the present tariff protects the manufacturer only, which is a discrimination against the farmer. The reply to this, as the amendment was voted down, was that the protection given in this bill was greater than that given by the present law.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) moved that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be placed on all importations of raw cotton. Rejected.

Mr. Wheeler's amendments to place sulphuric acid and black made from bone, used in the manufacture of quinine, on the free list was defeated.

Mr. Wheeler then offered another amendment to reduce the duty on white pine and hemlock from $2 to $1 per thousand, which was rejected, as also his amendment to place "other woods" in the paragraph relating to posts, railroad ties and telegraph poles, on the free list.

There was also a strict party vote on the rejection of Mr. McMillin's amendment to substitute the wool schedule of the present law for the schedule in the bill reported on Monday last.

The other amendments offered were not material, except that proposed by Mr. Robertson authorizing the President to give notice of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, which was promptly voted down.

WELL PLANNED CRIME FOILED

WOULD-BE KIDNAPPER SHOT DEAD BY DETECTIVES.

Ingenious and Daring Scheme Frustrated—The Wife of the Criminal Has Been Arrested.

Houston, Tex., March 18.—The most daring attempt at crime ever known here was frustrated this morning at 3 o'clock, when Detectives killed Walter Hughes as he was in the act of entering the house of Frank Dunn, a wealthy resident of this city. The police received information some time ago that a scheme was on foot to kidnap Dunn's little daughter. The purpose of the kidnappers was to keep the girl in captivity, and demand $40,000 ransom for restoring her to her parents. Detectives have been on guard at Mr. Dunn's house for several nights, but no developments occurred until this morning, when it was discovered that a man was attempting to force one of the windows of the Dunn residence. One of the officers inadvertantly attracted the attention of the marauder, who, finding he was discovered, drew a revolver and fired twice at the detective. The detectives then opened fire, and the intruder fell dead. Hughes was a railroad man, but has lately been working as a carpenter. He had rented a house near Dunn's, and under the floor of one of the rooms had dug a cave in which the kidnapped child was to be secreted until the ransom was paid. At a point some distance from the city, Hughes had arranged a number of tin boxes, where he intended to direct that the ransom money be deposited. Hughes also intended to give notice that if any watch was kept over these depositories it would result in the death of the child.

When Hughes' body was searched a revolver, a keen-edged butcher-knife and a bottle of chloroform was found. An immense crowd has gathered in and around the morgue, where the body lies. Mrs. Hughes has been arrested, but will not talk.

FITZSIMMONS WILL RETIRE.

At the Solicitation of His Friends he will Keep Out of the Ring.

Carson, Nev., March 18.—Fitzsimmons retired at mid-night last night. He did not sleep well; his muscles twitched, and his arms ached. He got up at 7 o'clock this morning, and took a rub-down. He complained of sore joints, but otherwise never felt better. He dined at the penitentiary to-day, as the guest of the warden. If accommodations can be secured, Fitzsimmons and party will leave to-night for the coast. After showing in San Francisco, he will work his way to New York, giving exhibitions, and settle down in Gotham, and retire from the ring. His wife insists upon this concession, and Fitzsimmons is willing to give in for the sake of his family. The town is forlorn this morning. There is a driving snow-storm from the southwest. Nearly all of the visitors have departed. The kinetoscope apparatus has been taken down and crated for shipment, the chairs removed from the arena, and all traces of the battle disappearing. By to-morrow, Dan Stuart's staff will be the only strangers left in the city.

CORBETT AT HOME.

No Friends to Meet Him—No Plans for the Future.

San Francisco, March 18.—Corbett arrived in this city on a special train last night. There were very few at the station when the ex-champion alighted, and he at once entered a cab and was driven to his home.

This morning he shows no ill-effects of his contest with Fitzsimmons. He is up and around and appears to be in his normal condition. It is said that he has no plans for the future, and that he has cancelled all engagements.

A FAITHLESS WIFE

Causes the Death of Her Husband, Who Commits Suicide.

Special to The Tribune.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 18.—Geo. E. Bennett, formerly of Pennsylvania, committed suicide here last night by drinking four ounces of laudanum. He left a letter attributing his reason for suicide to a faithless wife. A. S. W.

THE SITUATION AT THE CAPITAL

NO RECOMMENDATION YET FOR MARSHAL OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cook in the Field as a Candidate for Judge—A Slate Guaranteed Not to Smash—What Purnell and Whitaker Think About the Judgeship.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Contrary to expectations, no decision was reached today in the appointment of marshal for the Western district. The matter is still under advisement.

Captain Bill Day arrived today, and his presence at this crisis in the appointment of Judge Seymour's successor only deepens the plot and adds to the perplexities of the situation. He introduced Col. Cook, of Warren, to The Tribune correspondent as the winning candidate, remarking sententiously that he knew whereof he spoke. The list of candidates is growing. It now includes Judge Buxton, Judge Timberlake, Judge Whitaker, Chief Justice Faircloth, Judge Robinson, T. R. Purnell, W. E. Clark, C. A. Cook, of the Eastern district; Price and Settle, of the Western district. Mr. Purnell puts the situation thusly: "If the Attorney General dictates the appointment, it will be Price. If Senator Pritchard controls it, it will be Purnell."

When informed of this statement, Judge Whitaker said: "If the appointment is delayed a day or two it will come my way. Eastern Republicans are rallying to my support, and that means my appointment."

Representatives Linney and Pearson presented Mr. Settle to the President today and urged his appointment. So the end is not yet.

The North Carolina slate tonight is: Haskins for postmaster, Asheville; Rollins for collector of the Western district, and J. P. C. Long for postmaster at Statesville. This slate is warranted not to smash.

A spirited fight over Charlotte, Salisbury, Newton and Durham is on. Captain Jno. A. Ramsay, applicant for Salisbury's postoffice, is among the arrivals who has come to stay until the matter is settled. Evidence of his nerve was shown at the battle of the Wilderness when commanding a battery; he sat composedly on a caisson in the thickest of the fight eating his noon rations.

Captain I. B. Fortune withdraws from the marshalship contest with expectation of something "equally as good" hereafter, and Hon. J. M. Brower, of Surry, takes his place.

A State delegation called on the Secretary of the Treasury today to urge the appointment of ex-Congressman H. P. Cheatham as register of the treasury. The delegation included: Messrs. A. E. Holton, W. R. Ormsby, A. C. Lehman, E. A. Aiken, O. E. Mastin, E. D. Stanford, I. R. McCrary, Frank Benbow and J. L. Cheek. Incidentally, they spoke a strong word in favor of the appointment of Dr. J. A. Sheppard, of North Carolina, as an auditor of the Treasury Department.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and J. M. Moody, H. A. Gudger and Chairman Holton returned home tonight.

Mr. J. M. Millikin, who next to Bailey, is the principal candidate for the marshalship of the Western district, returned here tonight. An adverse decision to Bailey means, it is understood here, Millikin's appointment.

J. B. H.

SAILS BLOWN AWAY.

Severe Experience of a Ship Bound for China.

Norfolk, Va., March 18.—The sailing ship Cambrian King arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday with her sails gone, they having been blown away in a storm at sea last Sunday week. She is loaded with oil shipped by the Standard Oil Company, and was bound from New York to Hong Kong, China. She had a severe experience and the crew were about to cut away her spars when the wind shifted and the storm abated. As it was, besides the loss of her sails, they had to throw overboard 2,450 cases of oil, and the rest of the cargo shifted, which may necessitate unloading and replacing her cargo. A survey is in progress, and she is expected in the harbor to-night.

During the storm the captain's wife and child had a narrow escape from drowning, the cabin nearly filling with water before they could be gotten out. They were rescued by the steward, and in five minutes after they got out, the cabin was full of water.

The vessel's decks will repuire recaulking.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 18.—Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 352 bales for export and 642 for spinning. Middling uplands 7¼ cents against 8 cents last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7½ cents against 8¼ cents last year.

Prices fluctuated within an extremely narrow range today, without decided tendency either way. The trading was confined mainly to local scalpers, and at the close were practically unchanged from last night's final quotations. Early in the day prices were slightly higher. Liverpool was higher, both for futures and spots, the receipts at the ports were light, the weather bureau's daily bulletins showed that the Mississippi was still rising, and there was very little disposition to sell, so that on a small demand prices advanced. After the first transactions, however, prices reacted and slowly receded in sympathy with a reaction in Liverpool. The exports from the ports were liberal and the spot markets were firm.

Governorship of Crete.

Paris, March 18.—The Echo De Paris publishes a rumor that the governorship of Crete will be offered to Prince Henri, of Orleans, who is now in Abyssinia at the head of an exploring expedition.

JACKSON AND WALLING

Will Make a Statement About the Murder of Pearl Eryan.

Cincinnati, O., March 18.—The Post this afternoon prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Alexandria, Ky., saying that Jackson and Walling are preparing a final statement of the Pearl Bryan murder, which will be transferred to Governor Bradley.

The name of Dr. Wagner, of Bellevue, who was confined in the Lexington insane asylum shortly after the murder, it is said, will figure in this confession. The two men will allege that Wagner knew more of the case than was ever told or even suspected. The question as to the whereabouts of the head will be touched on lightly, and it is hinted that Wagner, were he sane, could tell something interesting concerning its disposition. The prisoners will re-affirm to their inability to restore the head of the murdered girl.

THE DAUNTLESS CASE.

Application for Clearance Papers Still Under Consideration.

Washington, Mar. 18.—Attorney-General McKenna has been in telegraphic communication with the United States, Marshal at Jacksonville, concerning the application of the owner of the steamer Dauntless for permission to clear from Jacksonville with a cargo of munitions of war. The marshal is now making an inquiry with a view to obtaining additional facts to enable the Attorney General to render an opinion on the application. The Cabinet conference of yesterday did not dispose of the matter. Until the opinion of the Attorney General is rendered the Dauntless will not be allowed to clear. A question yet to be settled definitely is whether a vessel can take out papers for some alleged Cuban port known to be fictitious. Permission was given the Three Friends at one time to clear for "The Port of El Maceo," which does not exist so far as this government is informed, but it is not likely that another application of this character will be granted.

Austrian Government Protests.

Vienna, March 18.—The Austrian Government has made a protest to the porte, against the outrages committed by Moslems in the Vilayet of Uscob, in European Turkey.

The Neue Freie Presse publishes a rumor that Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek troops in Crete, has left the island.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS IGNORED.

Wilmington Democrats Nominate Aldermen the Same as Heretofore.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, March 18.—Democrats will hold primaries to-morrow night to nominate candidates for aldermen. They have definitely decided to ignore Russell-Howe amendments to the city charter, and will nominate two candidates from each ward instead of one. In this decision they are backed by eminent legal counsel. This is the first move in the case of the people of Wilmington versus Daniel L. Russell, would-be Czar extraordinary.

The Leader, a weekly newspaper, published at Southport, by Alfred E. Stevens, has suspended publication.

The Wilmington (semi-weekly) Messenger paper will fill unexpired subscriptions. No cause assigned for suspension.

H. W. P.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS

BALFOUR DECLINES TO ANSWER POINTED QUESTIONS.

Liberals Want to Know if Greece Was Treated Fairly—Challenged to Move a Vote of Censure.

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) asked whether a blockade of the ports of Crete had been declared by the powers and whether Germany had declined to employ her forces in the interior of the island.

Mr. John Morley (Liberal) asked whether Greece had been invited to accede to the terms of the identical note of the powers before the blockade of the ports of Crete was instituted.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British minister at Athens, Mr. E. H. Egerton, had been instructed to notify the Government of Greece that a blockade of Cretan ports would be instituted. In reply to Sir Charles Dilke's other question, Mr. Balfour said he had no information that Germany had declined to send troops to Crete. Germany thoroughly agreed with the policy of the powers.

Mr. Morley asked if this technical notification was what M. Meline, the French Premier, referred to in his recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Balfour: "I don't know. I must say that it is not satisfactory to answer questions put by gentlemen who embarrass the Government as much as they can by questions inside and speeches outside of the House."

[Loud cheering by the Conservatives.]

Sir William Harcourt, amid liberal cheers, protested against Mr. Balfour's censuring the opposition members who sought for legitimate information. He then proceeded to say: "Lord Salisbury referred to Premier Meline's speech and we must have an answer thereto. That reference, made in the House of Lords, contains the only information that has been given to this House or to the country. [Cheers.] I again ask: M. Meline, having stated that Greece would be re-invited to accede to the terms of the note of the powers, and that the ports of Crete would not be blockaded nor the number of European troops in the island increased until Greece had been again notified, whether that has been done." [Liberal cheers and great excitement in the House.]

Mr. Balfour refused to make any explanation concerning M. Meline's speech and said that if Sir William Harcourt wished to move a vote of censure on account of his refusal let him name the day. [Conservative cheers.]

SIX NOMINATIONS.

Important Places Filled by Presidential Appointment.

Washington, March 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be Minister to Mexico.

W. M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, to be Consul General at London.

J. K. Gowdy, of Indiana, Consul-General at Paris.

J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

P. S. Heath, of Indiana, to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

H. L. Marindin, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

GREEK SCHOONER SUNK.

What Came of Firing on an Austrian Gun-Boat.

Vienna, March 18.—The Government has received advices that the Austrian gun boat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner with a cargo of munitions of war and a number of Cretan insurgents on board. The Sebenico, under the orders of the British admiral commanding the British squadron in Cretan waters, was patrolling off Cape Dia, Crete, when the schooner hove in sight. The schooner was hailed by the gun boat and the insurgents on board in reply opened fire upon the Sebenico, whereupon the latter turned her guns on the schooner and sunk her.

Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 18.—Business in the dry-goods market was quiet to-day, but there is no change in the tone for staple cottons. Printed fabrics have in some quarters a hardening tendency.

There is no material change in the woolen goods division.

'TWAS A DULL SESSION

Congress Is Not Yet in Good Working Order.

OLD BILLS REINTRODUCED IN SENATE

ARBITRATION TREATY CONSIDERED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. Morgan Took Strong Ground Against the Treaty—Said it Was a Hidden Pitfall—Turpie to Speak on Election of Senators.

Washington, March 18.—The House re-assembled at noon pursuant to adjournment, a very large proportion of the members being present, and the public galleries were well filled.

The chaplain's prayer and reading of the Journal occupied 15 minutes.

The Speaker laid before the House the recommendation of the Postmaster General for an appropriation of $200,000 to be immediately available, to enable the government to defray the necessary expenses of the Postal Congress, which will assemble in Washington in May next. The Department finds itself in the embarrassing position of having the Congress on its hands, with no means to provide for its reception and entertainment. Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, stated that the Committee on Ways and Means would not be ready to report until to-morrow; therefore he moved that the House adjourn until Friday.

This was agreed to without division, and at 12:16 the House was declared adjourned by Speaker Reed.

SENATE.

A large number of bills (most of them survivors of the last Congress) were introduced in the Senate to-day and referred.

Correspondence with the German Government relating to insurance companies was taken up and referred.

The constitutional amendment for popular election of United States Senators was re-introduced by Mr. Turpie, Democrat of Indiana, who announced his purpose to address the Senate upon it next Monday.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill, which was pending last session for the adjustment of the Government debt, through a commission to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General the settlement to be submitted in writing to the President for his approval or disapproval, and not to be binding unless approved by him. He desired to have it made the "unfinished business" for a month hence; but objection was made by several Senators, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution which was agreed to instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether the Islands of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, can now be purchased from the Danish Government, as by the treaty of 1867; and whether if they be not purchased by the United States, it is probable that they will be sold by the Danish Government to some other power.

At the close of the morning business the Senate, at 1 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 2:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

Immediately after the Senate went into executive session this afternoon, Senator Davis, for the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report on the general treaty arbitration with Great Britain, with certain amendments made by the Committee. He offered a resolution that the treaty, as amended, be ratified; and this started the discussion.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, took the floor immediately and began a vigorous speech against the ratification of the convention.

The statements of the Senator from Alabama, were largely repetitions of the speeches made by him on the subject during the last session, when the unsuccessful effort was made to ratify the treaty. He took the ground that it would be unwise and impolitic for the United States to tie its hands by a treaty of arbitration of any sort whatever so long as the other contracting party was Great Britain. That country, he continued, was the general enemy of all nations; its hand was raised against all other powers in its struggle for territorial aggrandizement and its fight for the valuable possessions of the world. There was in this treaty, he argued, a hidden pitfall into which the United States was about to plunge, and he urged Senators to refuse to sanction a treaty that gave our natural enemy every advantage, a treaty that was useless and formulated in response to a sentiment that ought not to exercise the slightest control, in the management of the affairs of a great nation. Mr. Morgan spoke also for his colleagues on the committee, Messrs. Mills and Daniel, but it is probable that before the debate has proceeded very far both of these men will have something to say for themselves.

The chances are that the debate will continue through several days.

Russian Troops Bound for Crete.

Constantinople, March 18.—A Russian steamer conveying a battalion of troops to Crete has passed through the Dardanelles.

HAPPY JAIL BIRDS

They Must Be Who Board at McDowell County Jail.

IT COSTS $10.50 A MONTH EACH

WHEN GOOD BOARD CAN BE GOTTEN ELSEWERE AT $6 TO $8.

And Equal to the Cost of Boarding at the Only Hotel in Marion—Some Very Pertinent Questions for the Democrat Editor.

Marion, N. C., March 19, 1897.

Editor of The Tribune:

In a recent issue of The McDowell Democrat the editor takes occasion in a leading editorial to criticise the writers and three other gentlemen for making the proper affidavit to btain, under the laws of 1895, the appointment of two county commissioners for McDowell of a political party different from those elected by the people at the last general election. The editorial in question intimates that the affiants were not moved by patriotic motives, and that they had perjured themselves. The editorial further says: "Now, our curiosity would be fuly gratified if the affiants could be cross-examined as to the 'whys' and 'wherefores.' What is the basis of their belief? This article is written tor the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of the editor of the Democrat, who, by the way, has been holding down a good office under a Republican judge for lo these many years, and incidentally to acquaint the taxpayers of McDowell county with some facts and figures which may be of interest to them in coming to a just conclusion as to whether other commissioners are not a necessity at the present time.

That the members of the present board of commissioners are honest men is admitted, but their official acts are not above legitimate criticism and their judgment may be liable to impeachment.

In the first place, the county has recently expended the sum of $4,500 in the construction and equipment of a common jail with all modern conveniences of heating, and with a perfect system of water and sewerage. The lower story of the building is occupied by the sheriff, who is the jailer, as a residence, and for which he pays no rent. The jail has contained from twelve to twenty inmates nearly ever since it was completed. It would seem, that with all these conveniences, the expense of keeping the prisoners would be reduced to a minimum, but the board of commissioners with a pertinacity which is sickening and a regularity both "surprising and astonishing' to the people who foot the bills pay the sheriff the sum of $10.50 per month for feeding each and every prisoner confined in the jail. Good board can be obtained in the town of Marion from $6 to $8 per month, with room furnished, and a seat at the table of the Flemming Eagle, the only hotel in town, can be had for $10 per month. So that the board of commissioners could board the prisoners out in town for less money than they pay the jailer. Now, how much does this same board, whom the Democrat holds up as above the criticism of a taxpayer, pay for the maintenance of the poor and infirm of the county? The records show that they pay the insignificant sum of $2.75 each per month for board, clothing and washing! What do the people of the county think of men, reared in a Christian land, who will pay more than three times the amount for feeding the infernal rascal who breaks into your houhse, or outrages your daughter, than they pay for feeding and clothing those most unfortunate of honest infirmity in their old age are incapable of taking sare of themselves? God's creatures who, by reason of some We think that there can be but one opinion upon the subject. In our opinion the judgment of the board is exceedingly poor, or else there is some "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." If there be such a power the Republicans of the county are entitled to know the "why" and "wherefore."

In the second place, the records, a short time ago, showed that certain coupons which had been cut from county bonds had been paid and cancelled while at that very moment those samo coupons, uncancelled, were in the hands of a private individual, held as collateral security for a debt due by a Democratic officeholder. The taxpayers of the county are entitled to have the X-rays turned upon this little transaction. We do not charge that there was fraud, but does it not look a little queer, to put it mildly? Let The Democrat turn on the light.

In the third place, the board of commissioners, whom The Democrat champions, fails to draw Republicans on the jury, or at least, a respectable number of them. Just think for a moment, taxpayer, and as you think count on your fingers the number of Republicans who have been drawn on the jury the last ten terms of the Superior court. At the same time count how often you have seen certain Democrats, pets of the powers that be, on the jury. You may "be surprised if not astonished" at the result.

In the fourth place, the taxpayers are entitled to know just how many of the county bonds are outstanding, how many have been issued, and how many have been cancelled. The finance settlements fail to show this much needed information. We are informed that about $3,600 was appropriated a few years ago for the purpose of buying up county bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. Now, was all this money used for that purpose? If not, why not? Could it be legally used for any other purpose? What became of the balance, as the records show that only about thirty bonds have been cancelled. Let us have an itemized statement of the transaction, giving names, prices paid, numbers of bonds bought, etc. The people are desirous of knowing why a Democratic board of commissioners, the sheriff and others objected to cancelling about $30,000 of the bonds which had been issued by the county to aid the C. C. & C. railroad, and which had been signed by the chairman of the board of commissioners and counter-signed by the register of deeds? The railroad had bursted, and there was no necessity for keeping them longer, yet the board refused to cancel them and placed them with the clerk of the Superior court for safe keeping. Why keep them? Mr. Price is thoroughly honest and the people have confidence in his integrity, but his official bond is not liable for the safe keeping of those unearned, undelivered county bonds. We submit that that amount of bonds is too great to trust any man with without some kind of security adequate for the purpose. What is the objection to building a bonfire with them before they get away from us, and while they go up in smoke let the people rejoice that they do not have them to pay?

In the fifth place, we and a great many other taxpayers of the county of all political parties, are anxious to know why the board of commissioners released the sheriff from the payment of over $2,400 of the people's money at one time, and why there is no itemized record of what it was released for. The Democrat might expend some of its surplus knowledge of the law on this item, and explain the "whys" and "wherefores" of such a stupendous and startling release of the payment of taxes without so much as making a record of the items. He may well "be surprised, if not astonished." At the same time he might inquire who the 220 polls who failed to pay their taxes in 1895 are, and for which the sheriff was released from collecting. Two hundred and twenty insolvents out of a total of fourteen hundred and sixty-one, 15 per centum, is a bad showing for the people of the county. The laws require that names of all insolvents be rosted at the court house door, so that the people may spot them, but the sheriff has failed to comply with this useless requirement, and a Democratic board has not seen fit to see that he does his duty. And why do the records of the commissioners fail to show who these people are who can not, or do not, pay their share of the burden of taxation? We think that somebody is derelict of their duty, and we want to know who it is, and why they have not been required to perform that duty which the laws impose upon them.

In the sixth place, the taxpayers of the county of all parties are most anxious to know, and especially the poor children of the county, what the following item, under the head of School Fund in the Finance Settlement of February 13, 1897, means: "Exemptions allowed by commissioners, errors, etc., $998.72." The Finance Settlement of March 20, 1896, shows that the amount due the school fund out of the taxes of 1895 by the sheriff was $4,253.-01. Surely the board could not have exempted so many from the payment of the small pittance appropriated to educate the poor children of the county? Surely the board could not have made mistakes enough to amount to 23 per centum of the entire school found? If so, then they are not such efficient accountants as the people demand, and the board ought to be supplemented by two good Republicans who can count. If the above can be satisfactorily explained, then try the next item in the same settlement, to-wit: "The balance due sheriff on this fund, $254.72," when it is well known that there is a deficit of about $2,000 in the school fund for 1895. How anything could be due to the sheriff out of the school fund of 1895 when there are forty-three districts in the county that have not drawn on the county for the amount due them for that year is more than we can determine. We do not pretend to say what has become of this money, for we do not know, but we want to know, and the people want to know. If, as some one has suggested, the board has used a part of the school fund in the payment of other claims, then they have violated their oaths, and are liable to indictment. The taxpayers, and the little children of McDowell county want to know why nearly $3,000 of the school fund, levied and collected in 1895, is not in the hands of the county treasurer, ready to be paid out upon the warrants of the) various committeemen. The above are figures taken from the records of the county, if they are not correct, it is not our fault. They are Democratic figures, and therefore can not lie. And while we are on the subject of school taxes, we desire to know why the taxes levied in June, 1896, have not been collected and paid to the county treasurer? We are informed that not a dollar of the school fund is in his hands. Section 2563 of the code, as amended by the laws of 1889, requires the sheriff of each county to collect and pay over, on or before the 31st day of December of each year, all of the school taxes levied, and upon his failure to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than $200 and be liable to an action on his official bond, and it is the duty of the board of commissioners to bring a suit against him at the next term of the Superior court. Now, not a cent of school money is in the hands of the treasurer, and the board has failed to institute any suit on the official bond of the sheriff or to indict him. Is not some one either ignorant of their duty or derelict in performing it? Let The Democrat answer. The school fund is a sacred fund belonging to the little children of the county and ought to be sacredly collected and intelligently and honestly disbursed.

The foregoing will give The Democrat a faint idea of a part only of the belief of the affiants. If it is a good thing for Mitchell county to have two Democratic members of their board of commissioners, who were defeated the last election, then it can not be seriously contended by anyone that it would be a bad thing for McDowell county to have two good Republicans who can count, to help the Democrats to investigate these matters, which are of vital concern to the people who foot the bills.

For the information of the editor of The Democrat we desire to say that the Republicans are not alone in this matter, but there are hundreds of Democrats in the county who believe that a thorough investigation of the finances of the county for the last six years, at least, ought to be had. Many Democrats signed the petition which was circulated asking for the extra commissioners, and many refused, but said that they were in favor of betting on some light. We are informed that one of the present board was so thoroughly disgusted at the reckless extravagance at the close of the meeting in Dcember that he threatened to resign if something was not done to stop the useless expenditure of so much money. With the aid of two good Republicans that member of the board could do much for the taxpayers of the county. But what can one man do to resist the "machine" which is ever at work in our county politics?

In conclusion we desire to remind the editor of The Democrat that all the concentrated wisdom of all the ages is not possessed by him, neither is he the custodian of all the world's stock of common honesty. When he dies there will be enough learning and wisdom left in this world for seed, and that everything will not go to rack because of his demise. Nor, as he seems to think, does the Democratic party have a monopoly of the intelligence and integrity of the country. There are just as honest, efficient, upright and patriotic men in the Republican party in McDowell county today as there are in the Democratic party. And we desire to place two of these good men in a position to ascertain whether or not anything "is rotten in the state of Denmark." There are many people who think that there is, and many taxpayers think that it's time for an investigation. If there is nothing wrong in the management of the affairs of the county, then why should any honest man object to having two men on the board of commissioners to see how things are conducted? As to the cost, we will guarantee that enough will be saved on one month's jail bill to pay the salary for the entire term. Respectfully,

G. W. CRAWFORD.
J. C. POOL.

No Haste About Offices.

We do not agree with those who condemn as utterly bad and a blot upon American institutions the desire to hold public office, as exhibited at Washington and at several State capitals, after an inauguration. The desire to serve in office is not in itself a reproach to the aspirant. It is the motive inspiring the ambition that must be questioned. If the applicant for appointment is moved by an aspiration to render true and loyal service, which shall result in gain of prestige to the government, as well as in merited honor to himself and in pride to his family and friends, his ambition is a worthy one, and the name of officeseeker need be no reproach.

But while men may properly aspire to political preferment, either by suffrage of their fellow citizens or by executive appointment, there is a certain decorum that should be observed. In elections in this country, more heed is paid as a rule by candidates for office to this sense of personal dignity than is often the case in England. The hustings of an election to Parliament have often been disgraced by scenes that would not be tolerated in even the most remote congressional district of the United States. So, too, the entrance into power of a new ministry in Great Britain is invariably followed by a scramble for official appointment that quite equals, if it does not exceed, since the extension of the civil service rules, the quadrennial scramble for place at Washington.

It is quite apparent, from the bearing of President McKinley during the first two weeks of his administration, that he will regard a decorous self-respect and a decent self-restraint on the part of office-seekers as in part evidences of that fitness for public service which is essential to their appointment. There could be no more agreeable contrast than that between the police-guarded exclusiveness of Grover Cleveland and the open doors and outstretched hand of William McKinley But, with all this democratic accessibility to the people as well as to Congress, it is a pleasure to observe that the President resents with some asperity the undue show of impatience by those who would press upon his attention their claims for appointment. The spoils should go where they legitimately belong; but the worthiest victor is often the most modest. Those who flock to the open portals of the executive mansion would do well to place a curb upon their desire for office, remembering that this administration has as its first duty the advocacy if a customs law that shall mean the restoration of the prosperity of which it has been heralded as the advance agent.

The tariff first; the office can wait.

Foreign Notes.

In sixty years the number of Episcopal churches in Scotland has grown from 75 to 321.

An English potato merchant offers free medical attendance and medicine to all customers who buy his potatoes.

Prince Yoshihito Haunomiya' the heir to the Mikado's throne, is to visit Europe, Russia in particular, next year.

A clergyman in the west of England recently prayed "that the spark of grace might be watered with the dew of blessing from on high."

Another eighteenth century fashion seems to be reviving in England. London is now admiring a male soprano, 30 years of age, named Steele.

Japan has added up the cost of the war with China and finds that it is 211,000,000 yen or silver dollars. The War Department spent 171,000,000 and the navy department 40,000,000.

Siam's outspoken monarch is to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle next summer. He will go to Europe in his 2,500-ton steam yacht Maha Chakri, which was built for him in Scotland four years ago.

They have just discovered in France that though the palace of the Tuileries was destroyed twenty-six years ago, four officials charged with the preservation and care of the palace still hold office and draw their salaries.

An army chaplain at Gosport has just broken his right arm for the fifth time. He did it once while skating, twice by being thrown from a horse, once by tumbling off a bicycle, and the last time by falling out of his dog cart.

Only 5,212 persons in Prussia had a fortune of a million marks $250,000, as compared with 5,256 the year before. The richest Prussian is Baron Rothschild of Frankfort-on-the-Main; next comes Herr Krupp and then the Prince of Pless.

An exhibition of French decadence was given at a recent performance in the Nouveau Theatre. Two very young authors quarrelled, and instead of fighting the traditional bloodless duel, one used his fists and the other his cane on the spot, when both were removed by the police.

Izumi Yosuka, the inventor of the jinricksha, has grown old, and applies to the government for a pension. His invention was made before Japan had a patent law. He applied for a patent as soon as the law came into force, but it could not be made retroactive, and he was obliged to earn his living like any other licensed jinricksha man.

"Have you ever been to Naples, Smyth?"

"Yes; twice."

"Is Vesuvius as fine as it is said to

"Pretty fine; yes, quite as fine as it is said to be?"

"Lasted a great many years, eh?"

"It has, indeed."

"What impressed you most about

"Oh, well, I think possibly that—it's smoked for two centuries and isn't in bad shape, after all. Have a cigar?"—Harper's Bazar.

Deserved Compliment.

Raleigh has been highly honored by a fitting and well deserved compliment which has been bestowed on one of her daughters. The following letter explains itself:

Headquarters North Carolina Division,
United Confederate Veterans,
Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1897.
General Order No. 22.

1. Miss Nannie Branch Jones, of Raleigh, N. C., a grand-daughter of that gallant soldier, General Lawrence O'Byrne Branch, has been appointed Sponsor for the Albemarle Division, United Confederate Veterans, and for the Pamlico Division, United Confederate Veterans at the next annual reunion, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of June next.

2. Our sponsor will hereafter, in due time, select and appoint ten maids of honor, whose names will be duly announced to the camps.

By order of
WILLIAM L. DE ROSSET,
Major General Commanding.
JUNIUS DAVIS,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

It is said that Mr. Albert A. Holton of Guilford county, will be appointed assistant superintendent of the state farms in Anson county. His nomination has not been given to the board of directors for confirmation yet.

The statement is made that the Democratic primaries for the city election will be called this month. The contest remains substantially as stated in Sunday's Tribune. Tal Murray is making a strong fight for city clerk, but Smith appears to be in the lead so far. It is thought that the vote in the primaries between Lumsden and Hutchings for city tax collector will be close.

FOR SALE!

A well established Retail Grocery Store on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, doing a good safe business.

PRICES MODERATE.

TERMS CASH.

Inquire at this office.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer
Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Money to Loan
on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also **FULL PAID COUPON STOCK**, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,
Mechanics and Investors Union,
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

BICYCLES.

We are prepared to furnish at the very reasonable prices of

$35 and $50

The best Wheels ever bought in the city for that money. We are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE
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OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.,
WILL GO ON BONDS
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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

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For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,
—WITH ANOTHER—
LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,
Lyon Racket Store,
No. 16 East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

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DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.
GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,
Miner's Agents,
RALEIGH, N. C.

'97
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Good News today, Our Line of
Crescent Bicycles
Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity.
Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.
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" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.00
" six months	1.00
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek..	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot..	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
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S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

WHERE "BOG PATHEEN" WAS LIQUIDATED AND THE LENIAU CAUSE FOUGHT OVER.

Where England was "Cussed" and Ireland was Handed the Prize Fight.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C. March 18.—The only observance of St. Patrick's day here was a meeting last night of a few natives of the Emerald Isle at a barroom, where "bog potheen" was liquidated freely and the daring deeds of the Fenian fizzle were gone over. England was denounced in unmeasured terms and the freedom of Ireland demanded of the Democrat members of Congress, so far as in their power they can "resolve" to irratate Johnny Bull and thereby keep Tammany braves in line. What would the Democrat party be without the "downtrodden" Irishman? While the telegrams were pouring in yesterday about the brutal fistiana at Carson City, Charlotte's nerve was unstrung. Even ministers read the bulletins and exhibited some "interest in the result." Betting here was 2 to 1 Corbett. A white barber is said to have won $500, and a "man of the people" lost $200 on a single bet. "Poor Richard" said "a fool and his money is soon parted." A trueism by over a century ago, as true as Holy Writ to-day. Politics continue the burden of office and street corner talk. Fresh interest is taken in the announcement that Mr. E. H. Springs would contest with the present Mayor for that office, and the popularity of Mr. Springs, with his excellent business record, maks his "calling and election sure." The irrepressible George Hall, another candidate for the Mayoralty, announces himself as "without corporate or clique connections" and that he will serve the people as a free and untrammelled official. Poor soul, to sacrifice so much, he is indeed a great and good man. But what he means by "corporate and clique connectionss" will have to be solved by the erudite editor of the New York Sun. George evidently wants to imply that there is a "coon in the woodpile." The implication will not work. Mr. Spring's admirers have struck a brilliant idea. The town is flooded with little wire springs and hundreds can be seen with them on the lapels of their coats.

As printed in the Tribune, the City executive committee of the Democratic party a few nights ago decided to conduct the primaries on the "go-as-you-please" plan, letting in any voter who will pledge himself to abide by the result. Now, the analyzers of political doings say that "the darkies will run the whole thing." This is one of the boomerangs with which the Democratic party is sometimes slaughtered. So mote it be.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS GETTING LAND.

Large Estates Breaking Up Into Small Holdings.

London Standard.

Some interesting figures have been published relating to the purchase and sale of land in Russia in the year 1893. Over all the forty-five provinces of European Russia to which they refer—excluding, that is, the Baltic provinces and those of Archangel and Astrakhan—a steady increase in the landed property in the hands of the nobility has been going on, with a corresponding increase in the amount held by merchants and wealthy peasants. In one year the nobility parted with over five and a half million acres for nine million, four hundred thousand pounds sterling, or about one pound, thirteen shillings and three pence per acre, and bought, at a fractionally higher price, two million, nine hundred thousand acres, a net loss of over two and a half million acres, which have passed into the possession of persons who, a generation ago, were serfs, the absolute property of their lords, to be bought and sold like any other chattels, and advertised for sale in the daily press, precisely as the negro slaves of the United States before the war.

Strictly speaking, the change has taken more than a generation to come about, for, before the emancipation of the serfs, it was customary to allow promising specimens to engage in trade or skilled labor away from the estate to which they belonged, on condition of paying a yearly sum, fixed arbitrarily by them, to their masters. These semi-freed serfs had, however, no legal rights to any property they might acquire; the master could, if he pleased, as was not infrequently the case, raise the quittance fee to an impossible sum, or simply recall the successful merchant or artisan from the town where he was plying his trade, and enter into possession of all the products of his individual industry. Those of them who had just masters, or who, in the absence of communications in the country, could keep their lords in ignorance of their growing prosperity, became the successful merchants whose sons are now a not insignificant power in the land.

The figures show, however, that considerably less than one-half the 2,664,000 acres which in 1893, passed from the hands of the nobles to other persons, have been acquired by the powerful merchant class. Even the peasant communes, which might have been expected to absorb the balance, do not appear to have made large purchases. In short, an analysis shows that another class or caste has sprung up in the past thirty years—namely, the wealthy peasant, unfavorably known sometimes, in connection with local grain corners, as the Kulak, or "Fist," who, being essentially a peasant of the peasants, contrives by superior cunning, sometimes by the possession of a modicum of education, and, in justice it must be added, by a comparatively sober course of life amid the general drunken license of the Russian village, to add field to field and rouble to rouble, until sufficient has been amassed to permit of extensive usurious dealings, while taking care to keep the favor of the local authorities. The road to wealth is then plain before him, and it is said that even the proverbial Jew is less hard upon his unhappy victims than the peasant nouveau riche, doubtless because the name, race, and faith of the former make him less secure from the inquisitions of the law than his orthodox brother.

A Happy Change.

Richmond Times.

The new President is in accord with his party and his party is in accord with him, and that means that the Congress soon to commence will be a business Congress, and, whatever it may do, will do it promptly and give business a rest.

Now for the Tariff.

Norfolk Landmark.

President McKinley's message to the newly assembled Congress treats solely of the tariff. It makes no direct reference to any other kind of legislation, and refers only inferentially to the currency. It is evident that Mr. McKinley is as strong a believer in the efficacy of "protection" now as he was before he obtained the nomination of his party, although it is to be hoped that he has seen the error of some of the extreme features of the bill which bore his name. Whether or not Mr. Dingley, who is in charge of the measure which will be introduced into the present Congress, is as radical a protectionist as the President was in his Congressional days remains to be seen.

There is no doubt of one thing. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle were entirely too obstinate in their defence of the so-called Wilson tariff. Although Mr. Cleveland refused to sign the bill when it reached him from Congress, though he denounced it then as a "miserable makeshift," yet he would never admit after it became a law that it was a failure as a revenue producer. This refusal to see the defects of the measure may have been due to the earnest arguments of Secretary Carlisle, or it may have been due to a reluctance to see the country again disturbed by tariff agitation. Whatever the cause, the last administration's persistent adherence to a bad tariff law seems to us to have been a great mistake. It was perfectly proper to ask that the law should not be judged by its effect during a single year. It was only right to demand a fair trial before condemning it as a failure. Yet, after events had fully demonstrated the bill's weakness, the reasonable thing to do would have been to admit the fact.

It cannot be denied that the deficit produced by the Wilson bill gives the administration now in power a strong argument for revising the tariff, and that argument is compactly and forcibly presented in the President's message. Whatver be the political affiliation of the average citizen, the idea of a deficit in the running expenses of the Government is repugnant to him. It will not do to say that the government is not to be compared with an individual—that a deficit in the revenues of a nation is of less moment than a deficit in the revenues of a private business. The average man can recognize no such hair-splitting distinction, and we do not believe that the distinction exists at all, except to the extent that it is worse for the government to be carried on at a loss than for a private business to be similarly conducted. That the existing tariff needs revision we think beyond question.

JAMES M. MOODY

Endorsed for Assisntant District-Attorney by Senator Pritchard.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Special to the Richmond Times.—Certainly the most substantial and what may turn out to be the most effective endorsement for a position under this administration so far received by any aspirant from North Carolina, is that of Hon. James M. Moody, of Waynesville. Mr. Moody, who is a lawyer of prominence in his State, has been urged by his friends for one of the Assistant Attorney Generalships, of which there are five, each salaried at $5,000 per year. It has been stated that one of these positions has already been promised to Senator Pritchard, and if that be so there can be small doubt of Mr. Moody's appointment.

He is endorsed by Senator Pritchard and Representatves Linney, Pearson, and White, which gives him the solid Congressional delegation of his State. Representative Skinner is said to favor his appointment, and he is also acceptable to the eleven Republican presidential electors, who were on the McKinley and Hobart ticket in the recent campaign. Mr. Moody is a lawyer of sixteen years experience and is a politician of considerable prominence. He was elected State solicitor in 1886, was the defeated candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in 1892 and was elected to the State Senate as a Republican in 1894.

If appointed, Mr Moody will reside here, as his duties at the Department of Justice will require it.

English Appreciation of Mr. Bayard.

London Vanity Fair.

There is one—shall I say person or fiend in trousers—who apparently is vile enough not only to weep at Mr. Bayard's departure, but to speed his parting with a nasty little kick. That one is the editor of the National Review; and here is the kick:

"We hope Col. Hay is no orator."

It is for this that the ex-Ambassador, sans peur et sans reproche as was his ancestor (of course, he was his ancestor), has been showering myriads of the pearls of his eloquence before the Britisher swine?

Mr. Olney is out of office, thank Heaven!—and perhaps his successor is too busy getting in to read his National Review just now. Otherwise there might arise a more than Venezuelan difficulty; and the Bayard butter would be rudely scraped off the poor old tail by a thousand indignant hands.

If It Were Not For the Monroe Doctrine.

St. James Gazette.

Englishmen will be gratified and flattered to learn that we have been formally restored to the good books of Venezuela. The republic has decided to send its Minister back to London—as a sign that we are officially forgiven. The mistake, in dealing with such petty and uncivilized States, is to treat them as if they were important. They like adulation, but it is not good for them. It flies to the head. It is not often that twelve months pass without our Foreign Office being bothered by some pettifogging difficulty raised by one of the Central or Southern States. Nicaragua behaved no worse than Venezuela, yet we made an example of it at Corinto. With these half-civilized communities, that is the cheaper and in the end more popular way.

Confederate Postage Stamps.

At a recent New York sale a Confederate 5-cent cancelled postage stamp was sold for $576. Another brought $102, and other stamps, all cancelled, anywhere from $8 to $72.50 each.

Richmond Dispatch.

We may add that if your stamp is upon a letter let it stay there. Don't remove it; the stamp collector will pay more for it on the letter than off it.

The stamps that bring high prices are, as a rule, those that were issued by "local" offices—that is to say, those that postmasters had designed and printed before the Confedracy could get its stamps ready.

Tar-Heel Topics.

Mr. George M. Harden, a well known citizen of Durham, died Wednesday morning.

* * *

Yesterday Miss Kathleen Doyle, who was at Miss Champion's school on Chestnut street, playfully slapped her horse on the hip. The animal, also in play, kicked up, both heels striking Miss Doyle in the face. She sustained a painful cut on her left cheek, and a bruise on the right side of her face.—Asheville Citizen.

* * *

John Clark, whose trial was set to come up at this term of the Superior court in Orange county, is now a free man. He was charged with murdering a woman by the name of Nancy Ivy, the particulars of which have already been given in the Herald, but when the case was called the solicitor stated that he did not think there was any use to investigate the case, as the state could not possibly substantiate the charge. The solicitor then nol prossed the case and Clark was allowed to go a free man. The case has been on the docket for the past several courts and has already cost considerable money, which will be paid by the county.—Durham Herald.

* * *

Word was received here Sunday morning that Mr. Samuel K. Scott, of Mebane, died suddenly that morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. Scott had not been sick. He ate a hearty supper and rested as well as usual through the night. He had a sick son, who has been very low for quite a while and requires constant attention. He got up to relieve his sister, who was waiting on the sick son, and was immediately taken violently sick, and while supporting himself against the mantle fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes. His death is thought to have been caused by a stroks of apoplexy. Mr. Scott had been engaged in merchandising for some twenty-five years or more at Mebane. He was a good citizen and highly esteemed.—Alamance Gleaner.

* * *

Last Monday morning about 9 o'clock some unknown fiendish negro entered the convict camp near Salisbury and attempted to murder Albert Ray, a guard, who was asleep on a cot. His intention no doubt was robbery. Mr. Ray awoke and as he reached for his pistol the negro made several slashes at him with a large knife, two of the licks landing on Mr. Ray's face, cutting large gashes under his eyes and across one cheek and his nose. A third large gash was made across his breast in the region of his heart. The negro then fled, Mr. Ray shooting at him. The sheriff's posse at once commenced the search for the negro. Some think the negro crossed the Yadkin river and is now hiding in this county. Detectives were here yesterday searching for the scoundrel. The Salisbury Sun of yesterday says: Mr. Ray is improving, his physicians consider him out of danger.—Lexington Dispatch.

The Conditions of Prosperity.

Elizabeth City Carolinian.

There is quite a prevalent idea that a President can bring about a change in the business and industry of the country by the exercise of some influence connected with the office. Indirectly he may. He can assure the people that he will maintain peace, enforce the laws, collect the revenues and will not undertake any policy which may cause a feeling of uncertainty on the part of those who carry on the country. Further than these things the President cannot be the advance agent of prosperity. He cannot change a law; he cannot add a dollar to the revenues; he cannot do anything to secure the home market to home industry or shut out a commerce which closes factories and enforces idleness.

The present is the present time to enforce these seemingly commonplace facts. President McKinley can do much to inspire confidence, but taking the oath of office as President gave him no magical power to bring to the country universal prosperity. That depends very much upon the legislation of Congress. If that body fails to enact the laws which he has so clearly suggested in his inaugural his administration will not be attended with that measure of general prosperity which the intelligent people of the country have a right to expect. The President has done all that he can do for the present. He has indicated the legislation which he deems necessary and he has convened Congress to enact it.

Elon College Notes.

Elon College, N. C., March 18.—I am very glad to have the pleasure of making the following announcements in this issue of The Tribune:

Rev. Frank Child, D. D., a very fine preacher and lecturer from Fairfield, Conn., will lecture next Saturday evening in the college chapel at 7:30. His subject is "Women of the American Revolution."

Sunday morning Dr. Child will preach at 11, and also Sunday evening at 7:30, deliver a lecture on "Culture and Literature." Tuesday morning on "The Poet Sidney Lanier." The lectures are for the school and public. All free.

Friday, March 26, Dr. Hume of the State University is to lecture for us. The public is cordially invited on all occasions.

In the local columns of a daily paper the following was printed:

"Mr. A. Brady, who has been connected with the passenger department of a railroad in Arkansas for several months past, will, the Observer learns, return home to live next month. This will probably make some of the applicants for the Charlotte postoffice have bad dreams."

What is the inference to be drawn from this item of alleged news? Firstly, that Brady is a reputable citizen. Secondly, that he is absent from home legitimately. Thirdly, that he has influence in Republican circles.

Now what are the facts in the case, and as known to the journal from which the article is taken: Brady is a fugitive from justice, being now under indictment in the Criminal Court of this county for embezzling funds of the Loan and Savings Bank of this city, of which he was cashier. Being a defaulter, he can have no influence in Republican circles, so there is no chance for him to again be postmaster of Charlotte. His administration of the postoffice was marked by a scandal which should have removed hom, but it did not; he served his term out.

The meeting of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad, held here yesterday, simply provided for individual memebrs defending the suits against them in keeping with their several separate ideas.

The Evacuation of Cuba.

News from Havana and Madrid indicates that a crisis is near in the colonial affairs of Spain. The Spanish Government is confronted with threatened revolutions of Carlists and Republicans at home, besides the bloody wars in Cuba and the Phillipines. What is still more grave is that the national purse is empty, and all the efforts of Spain to conceal her desperate situation become useless in the face of her hopeless bankruptcy.

The words of Carlyle when speaking about France's downfal in 1781, may be applied to Spain in 1897: "Honor to bankruptcy; over-righteous on the great scale, though in detail it is so cruel! Under all falsehoods it works, unweariedly mining. No falsehood, did it rise heaven-high and cover the world, but bankruptcy one day will sweep it down, and make us free of it."

What, except the beginning of the abandonment of Cuba, are we to infer from the report that Gen. Weyler is concentrating at the seaports his troops of the interior? What else means the news that 6,000 soldiers, ready to sail from Cadiz to Cuba, have suddenly changed their destination to go to the Philipines? Spain, without money and credit, cannot maintain two colonial wars and keep peace at home. She is obliged to choose between the Philipines and Cuba, and she appears to prefer the Archipelago; but, like all Spanish state resolutions, perhaps this one also is too late.

When Cervantes, a poor slave of the Moors in Argelia, wrote to the Secretary of Philip III., pointing to the advantages of extending the national power in Africa, as dreamed by Cardinal Cisneros, the Spanish statesmen laughed at him. On returning home Cervantes abandoned his plans of foreign aggrandizement, but he left some immortal references to it in the pages of "Don Quixote."

America was then the promised land of the Spaniards. But America was lost, and when the Spaniards in the nineteenth century thought of Africa, as Servantes had advised them to do in the sixteenth century, it was too late. More powerful European nations had the control of that continent. The victories of Prim and O'Donnell at Castillejos were fruitless, and not three years ago, checked by England, Martinez Campos had to employ the cunning of a diplomatist instead of the energy of a soldier in seeking satisfaction for the outrages of the Moors at Melilla.

When, in 1868, Cuba rose in arms, Spain was advised to leave Cuba and promote her power in the Philippines. Victor Hugo, however, being opposed to all colonial oppressions, wrote to Spain: "Abandon Cuba and take Gibraltar." Spain subdued the Cubans after a war of years, but she neglected the Phillippines and did not increase her power at home. What is the result now? She has no Africa; she has no Gibraltar; she is approaching downfall in the Philippines; she seems to be on the eve of the evacuation of Cuba.

SIX-YEAR-OLD LOGIC.

What Grandpa's Baby Found in the Book of Genesis.

A little six years old girl was on a visit to her grandfather, who was a New England divine, celebrated for his logical powers, says the Philadelphia American.

Only think, grandpa, what Uncle Robert says."

"What does he say, my dear?"

"Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese. It isn't at all, is it?"

"Well, child, suppose you find out for yourself."

"How can I, grandpa?"

"Get your Bible and see what it says."

"Where shall I begin?"

"Begin at the beginning."

The child sat down to read the Bible. Before she got more than half through the second chapter of Genesis, and had read about the creation of the stars and the animals, she came back to her grandfather, her eyes all bright with the excitement of her discovery. "I've found it, grandpa. It isn't true; for God made the moon before he made cows."

Fierce of War.

The Greek commander regarded his secretary thoughtfully. "Let me see," he said. "We have now 2,200,000 inhabitants. Multiply that by 60. That makes how many?"

"One hundred and thirty-two millions, sire," replied his secretary.

The general-in-chief rubbed his hands. "A splendid fighting force!" he cried. "We ought to whip Turkey easily."

"But," cried the secretary, "we have only the first number! On what can you base such a tremendous overvaluation?"

The commander looked annoyed. "You forget," he said, "that every one of us will fight like sixty! Why, of course."

Prof. Wilson writes to the Herald in denunciation of the Dingley bill, thus displaying an astonishing degree of shamelessness. Whatever the faults of that bill may be, it has been constructed in strict accordance with the pledges of the Republican platform, whereas Prof. Wilson's own tariff was perfidiously based on a principle emphatically rejected by the Democratic platform as unconstitutional and immoral. Besides, it has been under the Wilson tariff that the business and industry of the United States have suffered as never before in the history of the government. Instead of being the tariff for revenue only demanded by the Democratic platform, it is a tariff for protection so bunglingly constructed that it has produced an enormous deficit, causing a great increase in the public debt. And if the Senate had passed it as it came from Prof. Wilson's hands its effect would have been even more disastrous.

The more quietly the members of Cleveland's discredited administration go down into bscurity the better it will be for them. They did mischief enough in their day, and the people want to hear no more from them.—New York Sun.

There Were Others.

"'Unspeakable,' eh!" observed the Sultan wrathfully. "Well, praised be Allah, my name isn't Papageoorgopoulous, anyway!"

Clearly, the Ottoman mind was not insensible to the limitations of dialectic idosyncrasy.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

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The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

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And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

JUDGE AVERY'S FEE.

Governor Russell's organ, the News and Observer, of yesterday morning contained a lengthy and elaborate defense of the criticism of this paper of the Governor's employment of Judge Avery as attorney to lobby for and advocate, as counsel, his (the Governor's) bill to amend the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern. The defense was in the shape of an interview, and yet it was not an interview. It put words into the Governor's mouth as well as a few extracted therefrom.

In order to escape the odium of paying Judge Avery $350 out of the State Treasury for his services as lobbyist and counsel, the Governor is made to say:

"Gov. Russell said that he was not in the habit of noticing newspaper falsehoods, but as this particular slander may deceive men whose opinions are worth regarding he authorized the statement that Judge Avery had never been paid a dollar for appearing before legislative committees or for doing any thing connected in any way with the Legislature. He represented the views of the Governor before committees and this he did without any expectation of compensation. The fee paid to him was for a retainer in the litigation pending in the courts in which there is to be a contention as to whether North Carolina belongs to Pierpont Morgan or to the people, whose fathers made it a sovereign State."

The Governor assumes great dignity and we presume he really felt dignified when he informed his organ's representative that "he was not in the habit of noticing newspaper falsehoods," but as this "particular slander" might deceive some men whose opinions are worth regarding, he condescended to swear an oath or two and denounce the charge as false.

Let's see about this charge. Governor Russell does not deny he paid Judge Avery $350 for "something," and he paid it to him before the Judge appeared before the committee, or during the contest or after the fight was over—no matter when, he paid it, as he confesses, but he dodges and says it was as a "retainer" for further "litigation."

Does the Governor think so thin an explanation can deceive the people? If he does, he must think their ignorance supremely dense.

Is it possible that Judge Avery, a lawyer, watches over a case and nurses it as a mother a sick babe for weeks, night and day, for a "retainer" for "future litigation?" Does he think the people of North Carolina can swallow such a large sized sugar coated pill? Oh, no! The Governor is not talking to a ward caucus down in Wilmington these days. He occupies the gubernatorial chair and there are hosts of intelligent people, regardless of party, who can not only understand the English language, who are not "savages" either, and who can see through a millstone as far as he can.

But why bother about this matter. It is a fact that he paid Judge Avery $350, and it was for his services as counsel before the late Legislature, and it is no use for him to deny it. Everybody believes it. Nobody thinks for a moment that Judge Avery worked as no man ever worked for a client for no fee, but for his love for his client and to save the State from Pierpont Morgan.

Such twaddle is worse than nonsense.

The people would have honored the man more if he hal told the truth, like Cleveland when he was a candidate the first time and "Eliza" was cutting a figure in the history of the ex-President's life.

No one, fool or wise man, takes any stock in his Pierpont Morgan stuff. No one gives it a thought, but all men laugh to see the man in such a hole.

One other point we must notice. The Governor is made to say that he only followed the precedent of his predecessors in the employment of "additional" counsel. Ah! "additional" counsel!

Who was the other counsellor?

The place Judge Avery occupied rigtfully belonged to the Attorney General, who was elected to do such work and is paid for it out of the public treasury; but the Attorney General was turned down. He was not sent for; was not advised with, did not appear in the matter whatever, but Judge Avery was selected as the Governor's advocate, and right well did he do his duty, notwithstanding his failure to win his case.

Coming right down to the gist of the whole thing, Governor Russell had no right to ignore the State's Attorney General and go outside and employ another lawyer, unless he intended to pay him out of his own pocket. That would have been the manly thing to have done, and the people would have applauded him, and The Tribune would have heartily commended him, but if The Tribune takes issues with the Governor it is because the Governor does that The Tribune considers and believes it to be wrong and indiscreet.

It is all well enough to be a courageous man, but to be arbitrary, tyrannical and bull-headed is not courage.

The greatest statesmen of this or any age, have listened to advice and have yielded, at times, dear and cherished hopes because they believed there was wisdom in the counsel of their political friends.

As to Attorney General Walser being a member of the Governor's council, we still maintain that he is as much a member as Governor Russell himself. The Governor presides at their meetings and the Attorney's duty is to be present as counsel. It is as necessary for him to be present as any member, and the people demand that he should be. This council has to do with legal questions. What? Does Governor Russel want to impress the people with the idea that the Attorney General is incompetent or too dishonest to be intrusted with State matters?

This thing is passing from indignation to insult and injury and The Tribune will protest against and denounce such action until the brain is paralyzed or the fingers palsied.

The News and Observer has played a newspaper trick on the Governor and now is trying to entrap the Attorney General.

LET'S GET IT STRAIGHT.

The Observer published a paragraph from the Raleigh Tribune the other day to the effect that Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, would advocate Populism if the Republican and Democratic parties did not declare against the lease of the North Carolina railroad, adding that Mr. Bailey was already in accord with the Populist party on the lease, the dispensaries, the schools and some other legislation. The Observer has received a personal letter from Mr. Bailey, in which he says: "I have never said anything of the kind and will never do anything of the kind. There is nothing under heaven that can drive the Biblical Recorder into any party, and surely nothing in heaven would." We had always thought that Mr. Bailey intended to keep his paper a religious journal, out of and above political alliances and entanglements, and it is gratifying to know from him that we were right.

The above is from the Charlotte Observer, and the following is what the Tribune said, which the Observer copied.

"Editor J. William Bailey, of The Biblical Recorder, has told Mr. Otho Wilson and several other gentlemen that if the Republican and Democratic parties in their conventions two years hence do not declare against the lease of the North Carolina railroad and the Populist party does, then the Recorder will advocate the Populist party. In fact, Mr. Bailey endorses the position taken by the majority of that party on the lease, the dispensaries, the schools and some other legislation before the Legislature of '97."

The above item did not appear in The Tribune as an editorial, but in our local columns, and the representative who interviewed Mr. Bailey was told by him substantially as given in the paragraph, with perhaps this interpretation, that instead of turning the Biblical Recorder in line with political parties, that he (Bailey) spoke personally, but certainly, and without doubt or equivocation, Mr. Bailey said to the representative of this paper as substantially if not identically as given in The Tribune.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Russell has appointed Hon. E. D. Carter, Police Justice at Asheville in accordance with the amended charter of that city. Of course this takes the petty criminal cases out of the hands of the Mayor.

The appointment is a good one. We know Mr. Carter well. We know the service he performed during the late campaign. Formerly a Democrat, he became convinced of his error and joined the Republican party and from the day he did so, he waged a vigorous warfare against the Democracy, especially the Popocratic party. Mr. Carter is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State. He does not deal in platitudes and idealistic fancies, but covers the field of politics with hard facts and convincing figures, though when necessary, flights of fancy are as easy to him as the flight of an eagle to its home in mountain heights, and The Tribune would be exceedingly glad to hear of Mr. Carter receiving an appointment commensurates with the services he performed for the party.

The Tribune had a pleasant call yesterday from the veteran editor of the Carolinian, published at Elizabeth City, N. C. The doctor was here in attendance upon the meeting of the board of directors of the Insane Asylum, of which he is President. Dr. John has been in the editorial harness in North Carolina twenty-nine years and editor for forty years— a veteran indeed.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

Has it occurred to you that the prize fight came off on St. Patrick's day? Think of the sad fate of the Irishman that the Englishman knocked out, all on St. Patrick's day. If St. Patrick could have blown his breath on Fitz today another tale would have been told.

Some people were very much surprised that so many other people would take such interest in a prize fight, as was manifest Wednesday by the hundreds of people that swarmed in front of The Tribune office watching and waiting for the telegrams to be posted. The Tribune announced the conclusion of the fight fifteen minutes earlier than received by any other parties or newspapers and had the only bulletin board in the city. The people appreciate the enterprise.

A GIRL IN GREECE.

A young woman who was a student last year at the American school at Athens, tells a neat and interesting story to her New York friends, in substance as follows:

"One of the most interesting sights in Athens last year," she said, "was to see the Greeks gather in crowds in the public squares to listen to public harangues over the Cretan troubles. They used to become very much excited. The university students frequently led the demonstrations, and the throngs used to cry out: 'We will not submit to such tyranny! We will resist it with our blood and our lives!'"

The American girl said that she and her companions found that the Greek peasant of today is just as delightful prevaricator as he is in the old text books, and that he loves to drive a bargain just as he did centuries ago. She added:

"One day several of us wanted to drive out, and Prof. Blank was commissioned to hire two carriages for us. He said at the outset that he didn't intend to pay more than 20 drachmas for each carriage, a ridiculously small price. After much talking and gesticulating and frowning, Prof. Blank finally succeeded in securing one man and his vehicle for that price. A second one held out longer, declaring that he wouldn't beggar himself for less than 22 drachmas. Prof. Blank was equally unyielding, and finally, after much apparently useless palaver, he said, 'Well, is it yes or no?' Hesitating a moment the driver said, 'Yes.' All the year that was the joke of Athens among the cabmen. The first driver was dubbed 'Mr. Yes,' and the second and more obstinate one 'Mr. No.' Prof. Blank became with them a hero. Cab driver 'No' was his devoted slave and rather than let any one else drive such a shrewd man he'd drive him for nothing.

"Then the modern Greeks have not lost th inquisitiveness of the ancients. They begin at once: 'Where do you come from? Where are you going to? Are you married? How many children have you?' We got use to these direct questions after a while, but at first when some of us American girls were studying in Athens, visiting ruins and the sites of ancient cities in company with sttudents from Yale or Harvard, it was rather embarrassing to have a driver turn to one of us and say: 'Which one's your husband?'

"But still I always cultivated the drivers and guides. Imagine hearing a peasant driver quote the new Testament to you in the original Greek! Such a fellow once said to me: 'We are all one in Christ,' you know, and at the word 'Christ' he crosed his fingers to make the letter Chi.

"The Greeks are all very cordial to the Americans. Not a peasant in Arcadia who hasn't heard of and dreamed of this land of the free. They are all crazy to come here. A boy who used to run errands for us plied us with questions about our native land, and we tried in vain to persuade him that he would be better off in Greece. There is a little town about an hour from Sparta which has sent eighteen persons to America, and very few even of those adventurous eighteen had ever been as far from home as Sparta.

"Certain changes in the language of the country indicate a disposition to revive old classical constructions and resuscitate words long since abandoned in common speech. That alone seems to indicate a reaction against foreign influence. It is not merely that the newspapers are taking greater pains to keep the language pure, but even the common people are beginning to prefer Hellenic words to Turkish or Gallic ones. Often a shopkeeper has used a Turkish word in speaking to me, and then added 'or as we say in ancient Greek,' and given the classic word.

"At first Greece was disappointing in spite of its ruins and its delightful associations. But after a while I had no objection to seeing goats pastured on the sidewalks, and I developed a quite Titania-like fondness for the donkeys one sees everywhere. When we went on our expeditions into the country, I used to ride a horse that I named Julius Caesar, because of his fondness for flank movements and evident willingness to cross every Rubicon he came to. I soon come to appreciate the picturesque features that mar the landscape, and decided that in spite of them Athens was a very beautiful city, and Greece might yet be a fitting home for heroes."

It is to be hoped the Senate will come to an understanding with Mr. Hanna before it is too late.—Exchange.

Such items as the above are going the rounds of the Democratic papers, and it is presumed they have great delight in writing them, but it looks as if they were hard up for an item. There is no sense in them. There is no truth in them, as any intelligent man knows. It isn't even funny, for there is no joke in them. Senator Hanna is deserving the high office he now fills. He has proven himself a loyal Republican, a faithful friend and an able man and will take rank at once as a statesman.

It is queer that some of Mr. Cleveland's most ardent toadies should be bobbing to the surface as protectionists. There's the Brooklyn Eagle, for example.—Atlanta Constitution.

They may or may not be "toadies," but the fact remains that they are mighty big "toads" and are making music all over the country; such music the Constitution does not admire, and they are going to keep on "bobbing to the surface." It's the band wagon they are getting into.

A CAVE-DWELLER EDITOR.

Where did the editor of The Tribune come from?—Citizen in Press-Visitor.

That is what is worrying Governor Russell, Judge Avery, Hal Ayer, Dave Sutton, Senator Butler and a whole lot of others fellows. Probably he is a mystery.

We will admit he is getting along in years (there are no ladies present), and it is true he had not consulted the "oldest inhabitant" upon the matter of the telegraphic bulletins board business, and we are now sorry we had not met that ancient and important citizen, for then we would have learned that "thirty-four years" ago there had been a bulletin-board erected in front of some place in Raleigh that announced the progress and result of a great battle.

This important event occurred in war times, when the writer was very much engaged at the front, perhaps engaged in the very fight, "Citizen" says was bulletined; but we infer from his statement that he was not at the front. He must have had a game leg, a defective eye, or his liver diseased, for it would be uncharitable, and, perhaps not true, if we barely hinted constitutional cowardice.

We are glad, however, that his memory serves him. It shows he is sound in mind, at least.

We cannot boast of having just emerged from so ancient or renowned cave as Macpelah, but that case will do just as well as any other cave. In fact we like ancient caves. There is something about them that recalls not only mysterious events and wondrous legends, but our knowledge of the Aztec cave-dwellers has always been an interesting study to us, and to be referred to as a cave-dweller is quite an honor, for its occurs to us that we know no road to renown and celebrity in this day of humbugs as a dweller of a cave.

"Citizen" has done us proud, and a proud man must boast, and we are glad he has given us the opportunity to again call the attention of the public that The Tribune was the only enterprising newspaper in Raleigh that received the news of the prize-fight round by round, or that had received such for thirty-four years.

We are obliged to, "Citizen," for calling the attention of the public to this fact. We are constrained to say another word or two for the benefit of "Citizen" in Press-Visitor, and that is, the report of the same fight occurred in The Tribune nearly six columns, double the amount of matter published in any other paper in Raleigh, and compared to character of composition, detail and interesting reading far excelled other reports.

KNOCKED OUT.

And now they say that the act to amend the city charter of Asheville is void because of a clerical error. The Governor had appointed Hon. E. D. Carter Police Judge according to the act, and in order to ascertain the exact language before issuing the commission the bill was looked up and it was discovered that the page relating to the appointing of a Police Judge was missing.

Was this a trick to defeat the object of the bill?

It looks very much like it at this date.

Is there a way to remedy this evil? for it is an evil.

We doubt it.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE TRIBUNE.

As a sample of pleasing letters received daily from people in different parts of the State, we extract the following from a letter from L. M. Totten, United States Commissioner of the Western District of North Carolina:

Hickory, N. C., March 17, 1897.

Dear Sir: I enclose check, which please place to my credit for subscription to The Daily Tribune. I must compliment you on the general make-up of your paper; it is worthy of the support of every Republican in North Carolina, and a credit to the party in whose interest it is published. Decent, clean, plain, forcible, true to its convictions and fearless in its expression of principles. It is superior today to any daily in the State.

How smoothly President McKinley is conducting the office of President. We have known McKinley for twenty years and never saw him in a place or position he was not equal to, and so it will be throughout his administration. He is a statesman, and one with wonderful reserve power.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, declares that Grover Cleveland and John Sherman are the greatest blights that ever afflicted the American people. Those gentlemen will probably never express an opinion of Mr. Stewart until they have first placed him under a microscope.—New York Mail and Express.

Or under the sod.

Ex-President Harrison and ex-Attorney General Miller called on the President yesterday and had a short talk with him. General Harrison smiled as he made his way through the crowd of office-seekers and members waiting in the corridor, no doubt remembering his own experiences. After leaving the White House, the ex-President went to the Supreme Court, where he is arguing a case.

The Southern Railway Company may be a "soulless corporation," but we like the way it responds to popular appeal. As soon as it realized the great hardships to follow the withdrawal of its early morning train to West Point, Va., it restored the train, notwithstanding the fact that to do so means a loss to the company of thousands of dollars a year.—Manchester Leader.

NON-PARTISAN.

In an article discussing the result of the lease question by the Legislature the Chatham Record says:

"The lease of the North Carolina Railroad should not be made a political issue, as is being urged by some persons and papers. Politics should not have anything whatsoever to do with it. Nor indeed should it now be open for discussion as to whether it is a good or bad bargain, for the bargain or contract has been made, and the only question therefore is, was it legally made?"

Mr. Hunter Arnold, of Asheville, who has been spending a week or two with his sister in Washington City, D. C., arrived in the city yesterday morning, taking the 2 o'clock train this morning for home. This was Mr. Arnold's first visit to the capital of the State, although he has been a resident of North Carolina for five years. He came to the mountains for his health and has entirely recovered. Mr. Arnold is a young man of rare attainments, and he is honored by those who know him.

A MATERIAL TRAIN WRECKED

ON THE WILMINGTON, NEW BERN AND NORFOLK ROAD

Passenger Train Delayed Several Hours—Engine Brought From Wilmington to Clear Away the Debris.

Special to The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., March 18.—At Hatch's Foot, three miles south of Maysville, quite a serious railroad accident occurred at 2 o'clock today on the Wilmington, New Bern and Norfolk Railroad.

A work train was wrecked by an engine returning from the water tank. The train was moving down grade and the air brakes failed to operate. Two flat cars were wrecked and a number of others were derailed. No one was injured.

An engine has been telegraphed for from Wilmington to clear away the wreck and open the track for regular trains. It is evident that the passenger train will be delayed several hours.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE QUEEN.

Good Wishes of the National Liberal Federation.

London, March 18.—The annual meeting of the council of the National Liberal Federation was held at Norwich and presided over by Dr. Robert Spence Watson, who moved the following resolution:

"That this council of the National Liberal Federation, representing more than seven hundred Liberal Associations in England and Wales, respectfully tenders its congratulations to Her Majesty, the Qeen, on attaining this, the 60th year of her reign; gratefully recognizes with loyal appreciation her constitution practice; her ever-ready sympathy and the gracious influence of her personal example; and earnestly hopes that she may long be spared to witness peace throughout her Empire and the continued progress of her people."

An amendment that the proposed alteration of the rules be favorably considered and reported upon by the executive committee was carried.

The annual report was then presented, and President Watson, in moving its adoption, took occasion to deny that the question of home rule had been put into the background. The Liberal party, he declared, could not go back. They had nailed home rule to the mast. [Cheers.]

RESCUED FROM THE WATERS.

A Thousand Refugees Taken up by Mississippi Steamboats.

Memphis, March 18.—The work of rescuing the people in the flooded district is being carried on night and day, and this morning half a dozen steamers brought to Memphis over 1,000 refugees.

The steamboat men tell some harrowing stories of suffering and death. One woman who was rescued from an Indian mound, 15 miles west of here, held in her arms a dead infant that had perished from cold and hunger. Another family of four, when rescued, related that two small children were drowned in sight of their helpless parents.

Islands Number Forty, Thirty-seven, Thirty-six and Thirty-four, in the Mississippi river, are completely submerged, and the inhabitants, to the number of about 600, have abandoned their homes. Rain began to fall here yesterday afternoon, and at noon today, there had been no cessation of the down-pour. The river now marks 36.9. The levees are standing the strain much better than was expected, but a break is liable to occur at any moment.

Woman and Children Drownad.

Memphis, March 18.—A levee near Carruthersville, Mo., broke this afternoon, but whether damage was done is not yet known.

Private reports are that it was simply a break, while the Levee Board declares it was the result of a cut. There have been no additional drownings reported to-day, but the rumored drowning of five from a bridge in Arkansas was confirmed.

The victims were a mother and four children.

It is now believed the vast majority of imperilled people within reach of Memphis have been rescued. There are about three thousand of them here.

An Alabama Lynching.

Scottsboro, Ala., March 18.—John Smith, a negro preacher, was shot to death by a mob, which broke into the jail here. Smith was arrested yesterday, charged with outraging the wife of a white farmer living near here. This morning a mob broke into the jail and, despite the pleadings of the preacher, filled him full of bullets.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 18.—Virginia: Generally cloudy and probably rain; slightly warmer, southerly winds.

North Carolina: Showers and partly cloudy; warmer in northern portions; easterly to southerly winds.

South Carolina: Fair; preceded in northern portion by showers; southerly winds.

TWO TRIPS TO WASHINGTON.

The Soldier Boy and the President-Elect of the United States.

An Ohio boy of 16 threw up his hat and cheered as heartily as any one in the village that November morning in 1860 when it was definitely known that Abraham Lincoln was elected President. he boy, like tens of thousands of other boys, had taken deep interest in the campaign. The zeal and enthusiasm of that vast army of boys played no small part in the Republican party's first successful battle. I have sometimes thought that the marshaling of these boys in the Lincoln army of Wide Awakes in 1860 was a part of God's plan. Certainly, it helped in placing at the head of the republic a man who was best fitted for the high station. As Wide Awakes they learned how to keep step, how to form lines, to face, to obey orders. It was of great value to them a year later. They learned also to love Lincoln and looked up to him as their leader. In the battle for his advancement to the White House the Ohio boy had heard most of the great speakers of his State, including Senator Ben Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase, John Sherman, then comparatively new in public life; John Brough and a young State Senator who afterward was President—James A. Garfield.

* * *

The Ohio boy read Lincoln's farewell address to the people of Springfield when he started to Washington. He followed him on that memorable journey and grew indignant when it became apparent that the life of the man he loved was in danger—that he might be assassinated before assuming the reins of government. How he, like thousands of other boys, wanted to stand between him and danger on that journey to Washington thirty-six years ago last month. And how satisfied he and they were when he had been inaugurated. In their eyes things would go right when Buchanan was out and Lincoln was in. They believed, until that April day when the news came of the lowering of the flag in Charleston harbor, that Lincoln would settle the disputes between the North and South. He did, but not in the way they then thought he would.

* * *

"President Lincoln has called for volunteers, mother; I want to go. Please get father's consent," wrote the Ohio boy from his school. "You are too young; wait," was the father's reply. But when 300,000 more were called for the determination of the boy to become a soldier was so unbendable that the father and mother held a conference with closed doors and ended it by bowing their heads in prayer and asking God's guidance in the matter. The course of the Ohio father and mother was that of thousands of other fathers and mothers in the great emergency. The boy was told that he could go. Within twenty-four hours he had enlisted.

* * *

"The company is ordered to join the regiment, mother. I shall have to leave home tomorrow." Thousands of other young heroes said about the same thing that year.

"God bless my boy," said the young mother, for she was young then, only 35. "Do your full duty, my son," said the kindly, patriotic father. Father and mother followed him to the gate and kissed the tall, comely, red-cheeked, beardless boy and smiled through their tears as he said: "I'll come back when the war is over."

* * *

Not long after this the boy's regiment—the Twenty-third Ohio—left the State for the front. The heavy knapsack, full haversack, cartridge box and gun he carried on that first start to the capital made him perspire and his back bend before he reached the station, where he clambered into a hard-seated car. What a ride it was and what thoughts were in his mind. The train carried him only half way to Washington that time. He had to walk the other half, and between times to stand on lonely picket post, be a part of a skirmish line, take his place in line of battle. He had to cook his own meals, put up his tent, make his bed, wash and mend his clothes; but after he had fought in a score of great battles and won several promotions he reached Washington. It was a long, hard trip, but he will never make another of which he was prouder.

* * *

A young man in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1862, standing by the roadside, watched the passing regiment. The Twenty-third Ohio swung along. Col. Stanley Matthews, later of the Supreme Court, sat his horse awkwardly. Lieut. Col R. B. Hayes, later President, looked the earnestness that he felt. A private, a boyish-looking fellow, attracted his attention. His trousers were rolled up to keep them out of the mud, his cap was pushed back, his burnished musket and breastplate glistened in the sunshine, and his cheerful chatting gladdened those about him. He was the future President, on his first trip to the capital.

* * *

Thirty-five years have passed. The same Virginian, now white-haired, went to the station on the 2nd of March to see the President's train. He looked at the President-elect, rubbed his eyes, looked again, and said: "Yes, it is the same boy, grown older—then one of the least of Uncle Sam's servants; but now about to become the Nation's first servant."

The whole country was watching the Ohio boy on this trip to Washington. Not so the first time.

A million men of the old army, scattered over the wide world, will stand at attention and salute as he takes the oath, and they will bespeak for him God's guidance and blessing.—J. A. Watrous in Chicago Times-Herald.

How "Uncle Sam" Got His Name.

A correspondent in the New York Press tells how the name "Uncle Sam" came about.

He says: I, as an American citizen, would like to inform those who do not know it how "Uncle Sam" got his name. The nickname, as applied to the United States Government, is said to have originated as follows:

Samuel Wilson, commonly called "Uncle Sam," was a Government inspector of beef and pork at Troy, N. Y., about 1812. A contractor named Elbert Anderson purchased a quantity of provisions, and the barrels were marked "E. A." Anderson's initials, and "U. S." for the United States. The latter initials were not familiar to Wilson's workingmen, who inquired what they meant. A facetious fellow answered, "I don't know, unless thy mean 'Uncle Sam.'" A vast amount of property afterward passed through Wilson's hands marked in the same manner, and he was often joked upon the extent of his possessions. The joke spread through all the departments of the Government, and before long the United States was popularly referred to as "Uncle Sam."

THE ASYLUM LAWSUITS

Deposed Directors and New Trustees Preparing Their Cases.

DR. WOOD MADE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE RALEIGH ASYLUM.

A Full Attendance Upon the Meeting Yesterday—The Treasurer Notified by Both Factions to Pay Orders of Neither Board.

The lines of battle between the contending forces for the control of North Carolina hospitals for the insane are being more and more sharply drawn, and a legal battle royal is evidently impending.

Yesterday the recently created Board of Trustees of the Central Hospital for the Insane held a meeting and elected Dr. W. R. Wood, of Scotland Neck, as Resident Physician for that institution, which office corresponds to that of Superintendent, as now held by Dr. Kirby under Democratic appointment. No further appointments are to be made by the trustees until the legality of their authority is confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The deposed Directors, as has heretofore been announced by The Tribune, will contest the legality of the recent act of the Legislature and strive to retain control of the institution and prevent the removal of Dr. Kirby as Superintendent. Able counsel is being retained on both sides, and the case will doubtless be made a test for all the institutions concerned in the act.

At the meeting of the Trustees yesterday an organization was perfected by the election of Dr. Palemon Johns, of Elizabeth City, as President and Mr. M. L. Wood, of Lewiston, Secretary.

The Board also appointed an executive committee as follows: B. S. Utley, Holly Springs; Dr. Phil. J. Macon, Warrenton; W. A. Deans, Greenleaf.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris was in attendance upon the session of the Board as legal advisor. He was authorized to conduct the case in the courts and retain all needed legal assistants. The Trustees seem to anticipate no serious difficulty in gaining their suit. The meeting was attended by a full Board as follows: Dr. P. John, Elizabeth City; Phil J. Macon, Warrenton; M. L. Wood, Lewiston; Rev. J. T. Speight, Lewiston; W. A. Deans, Greenleaf; Dr. B. T. Person, Wilson; G. B. Curtis, Enfield; J. D. Briggs, Williamston, and Dr. B. S. Utley, of Holly Springs.

A Tribune representative was told yesterday by Mr. Harris that the test case would be brought before some Superior Court Judge, either in open court or in chambers, within the next week and from his decision would go at once to the Supreme Court, and an opinion upon this final appeal would very probably be had not later than April 15th.

The legal question involved is whether or not the State Legislature has the authority to abolish an office and officer, create another office and incumbent with similar responsibilities and duties, and depose the original officers before the expiration of their terms of office.

A number of the deposed Directors claim that their terms of office have not expired and that Superintendent Kirby's term of office does not expire within eighteen months.

A Tribune representative called upon Judge Shepherd, who is in charge of the case for Dr. Kirby and the Directors. He said that he and his clients would not at all impede a speedy settlement of the case; but would do all in their power to have the matter adjusted just as early as possible. He was at that time drafting documents connected with the case. He said that he thought counsel for the Morganton and the Goldsboro asylum Directors and officials will join in the Raleigh case and make it a test for all. The Morganton asylum Directors will be represented by ex-Attorney General Osborne and R. O. Burton, while the Directors of the Goldsboro institution have retained Aycock & Daniels, W. C. Monroe and J. F. Dortch as counsel. Judge Shepherd would not deny that a secret session of a portion of the deposed Board had been held quite recently, but declined to make any statement in regard to when, where or for what purpose the meeting was held. They are evidently leaving no stone unturned to establish their case.

Dr. W. R. Wood, who was elected yesterday as Resident Physician for the Raleigh Asylum, has previously served the same institution as Superintendent. He succeeded Dr. Eugene Grissom, and was in turn succeeded by Dr. Kirby, the present incumbent. He therefore is well qualified for the duties and responsibilities of the office.

The remaining offices to be filled by the Trustees—two assistant resident physicians, steward, matron and others—will not be elected until the pending suit is settled.

When the Board of Trustees adjourned yesterday they did so subject to the call of the chairman.

Attorneys for the several asylum boards have notified reasurer Worth not to pay out asylum funds upon the order of the other Board and per diem and mileage for neither Directors or Trustees can be drawn until the case is settled.

Another Attack on Guanabacoa.

New York, March 18.—A special from Havana to the Evening Sun, says:

"Firing was heard in the direction of Guanabacoa all last night, and at midnight, flames were seen in that direction. It is rumored here that General Rodriguez's hand made another daring attack upon the place, and raided the interior of the city and burned three houses occupied by Spanish officers. It is supposed that the object was to capture some of the leading officers, and much excitement exists. The fighting is said to have continued all night. At times the firing was heavy, indicating that large forces were engaged.

French Warship Grounded.

Toulon, March 18.—The French transport ship Auvergne, having on board troops, arms, stores, etc., destined for Canea, Crete, is aground and it has been necessary to land the men and stores in order to float her.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

But Not Until he Had Attempted to Destroy a Family.

Wamego, Kas., March 18.—William Fees, a farmer who lived five miles west of this place, blew out his brains last night after a murderous assault in which he attempted to exterminate a whole family. Fees' family recently left him and returned to the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Johnson. Yesterday Fees went to the home, and after his wife had reiterated her determination never to live with with him again, Fees shot her, her mother and sister-in-law, Miss Johnson, and his wife's father. None of the women can recover, and it is doubtful if Mr. Johnson will live. Fees then returned to his own home and killed himself.

Conditions of Autonomy for Crete.

Canea, March 18.—The proclamation issued by the Foreign Admirals announcing the conditions under which autonomy will be granted to Crete, promises the adoption of measures to regulate the workings of complete autonomy for the island, and guarantees to every one, of whatever race or religion, perfect liberty and security of property. The proclamation concludes by saying:

"A new era is opening for Crete. Let all persons lay down their arms. The Powers count upon the co-operation of Christians and Moslems alike to aid in the task which promises to insure order and prosperity."

NOTHING WRONG WITH BOB

STORY THAT HE WAS DANGEROUSLY ILL A BASE CANARD.

Says He Will Not Fight Corbett Again—Brady Wants to Put Twenty Thousand on the Ex-Champion.

Carson, Nev., March 18.—A number of sensational rumors which were telegraphed to the effect that Fitzsimmons was dangerously ill, caused a little excitement in the town. When they became current there was a scurrying for hacks to transport inquirers to Cook's Ranch, and the jaded livery horses were robbed of an hour's rest by these ignorant vaporings. When Fitzsimmons' quarters were reached and the visitor's mission made known the champion and his family, expressed their indignation freely at the cruel canard.

The fact is that Fitzsimmons at no time after he stepped out of the ring suffered any physical pain beyond that caused by a slight fracture of his right thumb-joint, which he received in the second or third round of the battle. A piece of flesh-colored court-plaster over his split and swollen upper lip, a heightening of his ordinarily ruddy complexion and awhite linen band wrapped around his thumb were the only external evidences of the conflict.

Martin Julian was deputed to answer congratulatory correspondence, a task which kept him glued to the telegraph counter for hours.

Stakeholder Al Smith turned over the purse and side bets to Julian this morning in Dan Stuart's office. William A. Brady, Secretary Wheelock and a few reporters were present when the transfer was made. After the checks were handed over to Julian, Brady renewed his offer made last evening to back Corbett against Fitzsimmons for $20,000. Julian's reply was evasive. He intimated that Fitzsimmons would soon retire from the fistic arena, and judging by expressions uttered by the champion, it is not improbable that this will be the programme. All along Fitzsimmons has asserted that this was the last time that he would undergo the ordeal of training. Fitzsimmons' reply to Corbett after they had shaken hands in Bob's corner yesterday, indicated that the Australian was thinking of retiring.

"You've licked me fair and square," said Jim. "Now I want you to give me another chance."

The champion replied coldly: "I will not fight you again."

"Then I will punch you in the head the first time I meet you on the street," was Corbett's retort.

"If you do," answered Fitzsimmons with a bitter smile, and in an even tone, "I will kill you."

Brady, however, still thinks that Corbett is the best man of the two, and he is willing to back his judgment. The Corbett party, including Brady, McVey, Woods, Delaney, White, Egan and Jeffries deserted Shaw's Springs this evening. Brady and White will go East from Beno to New York to-night, and the others return to San Francisco.

Martin Julian was disappointed at not being able to secure the mechanic's pavilion in San Francisco for an exhibition to-morrow evening. He has accepted an offer on behalf of the champion for his appearance at Sutros Raths and the Haight-street chutes on Sunday. According to his present programme, Fitzsimmons will leave Carson to-morrow with his wife and child. Martin Julian, Roeber, Hickey and Stelzner will accompany them.

It is thought that as to the future, Fitzsimmons will accede to his wife's desire of making their home in New York city.

It leaked out this evening that Dan Stuart had offered a purse of $10,000 for a meeting between Fitzsimmons and Joe Goddard, to take place in Carson three months hence. Billy Madden, representing Goddard, jumped at the proposition, and Julian is thinking it over now. It will be left for the champion to decide whether he will defend his title. Mrs. Fitzsimmons is violently opposed to the idea, and it is possible that Bob will heed her advice.

Madden tried hard to get a match for Steve O'Donnell, but failed. Jeffries, the Los Angelese giant, who has been assisting in Corbett's training, is matched against Theodore Vanbuskirk, of the San Francisco Olympic Club.

Camping About the Ballots.

Omaha, Neb., March 18.—Both the legislative committee and the commission to re-count are camping peacefully about the ballots at Lincoln, each claiming possession. Governor Holcomb has advised the Legislature that it has a right to take control. Attorney General Smith has asked for a mandamus to compel the re-counting to proceed.

Bradley May be Senator.

Louisville, Ky., March 18.—Dispatches from Frankfort, say that the selection of Dr. W. G. Hunter, as United States Senator, is now only a remote possibility, and that Governor W. O. Bradley can be elected if he but says the word. A new caucus will be called and if Governor Bradley does not want the nomination, it will probably go to ex-Chief Justice W. H. Holt.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

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SAVED FROM A WRECKED SHIP

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE ST. NAZARIE.

Of Eighty-two Souls on the Ship but Four Were Rescued, and They Had Become Crazy.

New York, March 18.—Augustine Forget, the French Liner agent at this port, made the following statement of the disaster to the steamer St. Nazarie as he had learned it from Captain Berri. He says:

The St. Nazarie encountered a tempest when forty-eight hours out from New York for Port au Prince. The steamship had made about 270 miles from this port and was somewhere off Hatteras.

"Heavy seas swept the steamship from Sunday afternoon to midnight. They poured down the hatches and put out the fires in the engine room, rendering the vessel helpless. Captain Jaquenau ordered out the boats, seeing no other hope. Four boats were launched, only to be crushed against the ship. In a momentary lull the other four boats were launched in the lee of the wreck and all on board crowded into them.

"The boat in which Captain Berri got contained thirty-seven persons all told, including a woman and four children. Berri took command and ordered signal lights carried for the other boats to follow. The four boats parted company, however, almost at once and Berri never saw a trace of the other three after leaving the ship. Everybody worked hard to keep the boat's head to the waves, and all suffered most intensely through the first night. Some froze to death and others jumped overboard. Of the last days of the terrible experience Captain Berri has only a hazy recollection."

Alphonse Duemois, one of the passengers of the St. Nazarie, was a brother of Hippolyte Dumois, head of the firm of H. Dumois & Co., fruit dealers of this city. Rymon Jimineze, another of the passengers, was the head of the firm of R. Jimineze & Co., contractors and engineers, also of this city.

Agent Forget furnished a complete list of the passengers and crew who were in the vessel when she left. There were but eleven passengers in all on the ship, but the crew list numbered seventy-one men.

The officers of the vessel were white men. The rest of the were colored. Captain Berri was a passenger, although not on the list. He is an officer of the steamship company. The four survivors were picked up by the schooner Hilda on Sunday afternoon about ten miles off Fenwick Island. Four dead men were in the boat with the four living.

The survivors are all in a fair way to recover their health, although all four were insane when rescued. The vessel left New York March 6. The wreck occurred March 8, and the survivors were rescued March 14.

Fire in a Newsaaper Office.

Richmond, Va., March 18.—About 1 oclock this afternoon, fire broke out in the mailing room of the Dispatch building, and before it was subdued, a loss of some $2,000 was sustained. The room was on the third or editorial floor of the building, and Mr. W. P. Chesterman, managing editor, the only person on the floor at the time, was cut off from the stairway, and had to make his way to the street on the fire-escape.

The paper issues as usual, to-morrow, all the machinery being intact.

Union of South African Republics.

Capetown, March 18.—It is stated here on what is regarded as good authority that as a result of the visit of President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, a federal union of the two republics has been decided upon. Such a union is regarded here with much concern, as it would seriously complicate the situation.

STOOD ON BURNING DECKS

CREW OF THE RIALTO HAD A TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH FIRE.

All Hands Rescued After Two Days of Great Peril—Ship Ready to Sink When Abandoned.

New York, March 18.—The Allan State Line steamer Carthaginian, which arrived from Glasgow, rescued the crew of the Wilson steamer Rialto, which took fire and was abandoned March 5th, in latitude 51.31, and longitude 22.45.

The Rialto was bound from New Castle for this port, loaded with a general cargo, including a large quantity of chemicals. She left port on February 21st, and experienced strong westerly gales, which graually increased in violence until March 3d, when a veritable hurricane was blowing. At 6 o'clock in the morning a terrific exposion in the forehold blew the hatch covers into the air, killed one seaman and injured the chief mate.

Dense columns of thick yellow smoke poured out, and a choking, penetrating odor pervaded the ship, and the crew were at once called to fire quarters.

It was necessary to batten down the hatch to prevent the fire having full vent. Meanwhile the ship was wallowing in the high sea, and occasionally burying itself under a giant comber.

The life-boats were smashed by the sea, and the crew saw death staring them in the face. All hands worked with desperate energy, but in spite of all efforts the fire seemed to gain headway.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Carthaginian was sighted, and in reply to signals promised to stand by until the weather moderated sufficiently to permit boats to be lowered. The Rialto seamen did not relax their efforts to subdue the fire, but it crept further into the cargo, and the decks grew hotter and hotter. For forty hours, or until the early morning of the 5th, the Allan Liner stood by until the weather moderated enough to make it possible for a life-boat to leave. As the Rialto's boats were all gone, Captain France, of the Carthginian, ordered his manned, and after a great struggle, the entire crew were taken off without mishap. Captain Rippeth said that when he abandoned the Rialto the plate-seams were gaping, and there was 15 feet of water in the main hold, so that her sinking was only a matter of a few hours. The rescued crew saved none of their effects.

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Monday, March 15th, to Saturday, March 20th.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Your choice in Straw Mattings should be made this week from our grand aggregate of new ideas, The patterns are not only new, but exceedingly artistic and handsome—the best, in fact, that could be selected from the importer's offerings for the season. The largest and grandest display of Straw Mattings ever exhibited in Raleigh. The prices are very moderate, and we make and lay them free.

CHINA.

PHENIX.—A jointless China Matting, extra heavy, reversable, both sides smooth, colors fast. The best China Matting for wear. This season's price, per yard.....35c.

CLOVER.—A good contract jointless China Matting, very heavy and smooth, lays well on the floor, and wears to perfection. This season's price, per yard, 25c.

H. M.—A contract fancy China, that experience has proven will wear well. This season's price, per yard.....18c.

XX.—A fancy China Matting, good and heavy, will go with this season's price, per yard.....15c.

JAPAN.

RUBY.—A double woven Japanese Meatting, diffrent pattern on each side, linen warp, and lays just like a carpet. The designs are beautiful and artistic. This matting is something entirely new, never being shown in Raleigh before. It is worth your time to see this matting alone. To introduce this matting, we we have made the price per yard, made and laid.....65c.

NIPPON.—A Japanese Matting tracking for halls; borders on each side, and inverted figures in the center. This is also new to this market, and a happy thought for halls. One yard wide and extra heavy, we make the price.....40c.

KIOTO.—A Japanese Matting that looks and wears like carpet. The designs on this matting are beautiful. Colors fast. This season's price.....50c.

Five hundred rolls, and hundreds and hundreds of patterns to select from—by far the greatest showing of Straw Mattings ever exhibited here. Our description of the few lines named will give you a faint idea only of the grand showing we make. You should buy now while the assortments are complete. The choice ones are sure to go first.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

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Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

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SPRING CLAIMS YOUR THOUGHTS AND OURS NOW.

All our improvements are not entirely completed, but they are too far along to interfere with your convenience. You will find us ready to talk spring fashions and show spring styles.

We never approached a new season so confidently. We have bettered Raleigh's best store, widened its service, raised its value-standard, lowered its price-scale. But it's Berwanger's still. The same old reliable servant of the people. Success hasn't turned our heads. Only prodded us on—kept us striving to improve. No store ever had greater encouragement; no community ever had a more complete and perfect store. There's got to be a leader, you know—a pusher ahead. Plenty of followers in our footsteps, but the strides are too long, They can't catch up. The pace is too rapid.

The betterment is in reality—not in prophecy. You can see the spring suits. They are the first in want. We can show you the latest patterns of the fashion centry—$7.50 to $25. Styles by the hundreds. Model suits. Largest Variety is one of the things you are sure of here; Best Value is another; Lowest Price is another. That is about all there is to satisfaction, and the satisfaction is guaranteed.

Spring Hats, Spring Suits, Spring Furnishings.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

Mr. BAILEY'S POSITION.

Loyalty to Mr. Bryan, He Declares, Should Not Be Made the Test of Democracy.

Baltimore Sun.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The nomination of Mr. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, as the minority choice for the speakership, and his consequent elevation to the position of Democratic leader in the House, has been foreshadowed in these dispatches. The young Texan has had during the whole of the last Congress a stronger following than any other member on the Democratic side. Men who admitted freely that Mr. McMillin's long record of party services entitled him to great consideration from his colleagues nevertheless announced their intention of voting for Mr. Bailey.

Not even the attempt to make it appear that Mr. Bailey's nomination would be construed as a defeat for the adherents of Mr.Bryan served to shake the allegiance of Mr. Bailey's admirers. Nor did Mr. Bailey himself attempt to strengthen himself by any professions of loyalty to Mr. Bryan. Instead he proclaimed boldly that his Democracy could not be tested by his personal regard for any one man or any set of men. Speaking to a representative of the Sun yesterday before the caucus met Mr. Bailey said that if any one attempted to question his loyalty to the Democratic party or to its principles he would reply, but it was beneath his self-respect to notice the comments occasioned by his supposed attitude toward the late Democratic candidate for the presidency.

"If that is to be the test of one's Democracy," he said, "they can apply it to others. I do not intend to be measured by any such standard."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Bailey is regarded as a positive opponent of Mr. Bryan in the next Democratic convention if the Nebraskan is again a candidate for the presidential nomination, and the warmest supporters of that gentleman in Congress are not delighted with Mr. Bailey's success. While the Texan did all he could to help elect Mr. Bryan in the last campaign, he did not conceal from Mr. Bryan or any one else the fact that, regarding many questions of public policy, he differed absolutely from the Democratic nominee, nor have their differences of opinion become reconciled yet.

It is, however, held by the friends of Mr. Bailey that Mr. Bryan can be no more to the Democratic party now than any other man, and the probability of his nomination three years from now cannot and should not enter into the consideration of the party leaders when dealing with the present situation. The nomination of a Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1900, they hold, will be determined by the convention when it meets and will be according to party demands and policies as they may exist then, and any attempt at the present time to forestall the action of the party will but weaken it and make success more doubtful.

The significance of this indifference to the fate of Mr. Bryan arises from the plain inference that the Democrats are by no means certain the issues of the next campaign will be the issues of the last. There are also indications of a growing sentiment of conservatism regarding the very matters that were so heatedly advocated during the campaign. There is a disposition to make the best of existing circumstances and to revise the views advanced in the campaign. This does not by any means, however, presage the abandonment of the silver issue. Free coinage is still the rallying cry of the Democrats in the House, but the intensity of feeling which the question formerly aroused no longer exists, and if the next few years usher in renewed prosperity it is doubtful if free silver can again become the dominant issue in a presidential campaign.

Mr. Bailey has announced that, as the leader of the party in the House, he will endeavor to preserve and increase the harmony which is supposed to exist now, and will pursue a conservative course, which will probably commend itself to the party generally. He possesses many qualifications for successful leadership. He has been, ever since his entrance into public life, a close student of public questions, and added to the knowledge which he undoubtedly has is a power of eloquence and logical reasoning in debate which is not excelled by any other Democrat in the House. The friends of Mr. McMillin are inclined to regard Mr. Bailey's nomination with dissatisfaction, but it is the sort of feeling which will soon wear away.

Farmers' Conventions.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The meeting of the Cotton Growers' convention and the State Agricultural Society in Augusta, together with the letter of Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, the well-known statistician, constitute a very interesting and timely group of events.

We observe that some of the cotton growers are still of the opinion that the production of cotton can be curtailed by agreement among the planters. It is doubtless a possibility, but it is hardly profitable to discuss it as such. It is more to the purpose to learn a few lessons from experience. The effort to bring about an agreement among the cotton growers to curtail the crop has been going on for nearly a quarter of a century.

The grange took it up in 1875-'76—and the grange was at that time a most powerful organization. We remember that every arrangement was made to curtail the acreage of the crop, and to convince the farmers that it would be money in their pockets to make cotton a surplus crop by raising their own supplies. The result was that the crop which was to be curtailed was larger than ever. It was impossible then, as it is now, to get all the farmers to come to an agreement; and even if it were possible there would be newcomers enough in the cotton-raising business to keep the crop up to and even beyond the average of the past twenty years. There is but one way to raise the price of cotton, and that is to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar.

Nevertheless, the various conventions and meetings, and the constant advice to the farmers to produce their own supplies has done and is doing good. The low price of cotton during the past four or five years, while it has greatly injured trade and general business in the south, causing incomputable losses, has compelled the farmers to put in practice those lessons of economy which have been dinned in their ears by editors, public men, and planters who are themselves conspicuously successful.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Low prices have taught the farmers how to be more economical than ever—how to depend on the soil for their supplies and comforts. It is true business and trade have been paralyzed by the necessity which has kept the farmers out of the stores; but if they have learned the lesson of independence and economy they have had some profit out of events.

Time and time again we have told our readers that the farmers as a class have been less hurt by the results that have shocked and destroyed the trade and business of the country than any other class except the banks and money lenders. These latter will not escape the inevitable results, as a very few months will show. Meanwhile, the farmers are practically independent.

As we have said before, if every city, town, village and hamlet—every mill, factory and railway—were to be swept out of existence tomorrow, the farmers would still survive. They have no absolute dependence on anything except the sun, the soil and the strength of their own hands. They would not only survive, but, sooner or later, they would dig out of the soil and re-create the vanished towns and cities, and the destroyed industries and railways.

It is the people who depend on the farmers who have been hurt during the past four years. When the people of the towns and cities get these facts firmly planted in their minds, we shall hear fewer scornful allusions to "farmers' fools" and "agricultural lunatics." Every law that hurts the farmer hurts the rest of the people ten times worse.

Girl's Life in Mexico.

From the Boston Herald.

Mexican home life is unique; it differs very essentially from the domestic life of the Anglo-Saxon race, for it is founded on respect for parents. The influence of the Catholic Cuhrch is powerful in maintaining a high grade of family behavior.

There is a sweetness and a charm about a well-ordered Mexican home which is a revelation to northern people, who have imbibed a false idea of matters here. The women of the best Mexican families are naturally of a gentle disposition, but they command obedience and rarely spoil their sons, whom they idolize. There are exceptions, but they are not enough to break down the general society discipline. As for the girls no reputable Mexican father or mother would allow for a moment the thought of permitting a girl of any age to be on the street after dark unless accompanied by an older person, a trusted servant or elder brother. So, even among girls of the humbler class, there is no street strolling in the evening. They may, in warm weather, go to the alameda, or public park, where there is a band concert, but always under escort. They may go to a tertulia, or evening party, but with some competent person. They may dance, mildly flirt, on such occasions, but they are always under the watchful eye of a relative. There is plenty of proper freedom for young girls and a larger liberty in the cities than formerly, but they are not allowed to run about without an escort and a very careful eye is kept upon them by parents and relatives, even to distant male cousins.

Such a thing a young girl or young woman of any character or family being upon the street at night alone and unattended is unknown. Your daughter goes to visit a friend in the afternoon and stays to tea, then the gentleman and lady of the house, the gentleman alone or old servant brings her home. So the streets of this big town are never the scene of foolish flighty girls being followed and "picked up" by strangers. And as for men who insult young girls and women, the remedy is usually a sudden and fatal one. In milder cases the newspapers give minute descriptions of the "satyr," who has insulted a lady and the public is asked to take warning. One fellow who, in an interior city, made an insulting remark about a lady standing at a window, was conducted to the alameda, and, in view of the chief part of the town's b est society, was held down on a stone bench and caned until he yelled for mercy and was then ordered out of town on the next train. He went.

In another city a male teacher, who was "too fresh" in his conduct toward young girl pupils, was waited on by a deputation of gentlemen and asked to favor the city by his permanent absence. He, too, went. The etiquette regarding the protection of women from insult is such as prevails in the southern states of the American Union. There is no fooling on the streets, in the theaters and public places with respectable women. There is something left here of the old Spanish idea of the sacredness of womanhood, and the line is harply drawn between honest women and the other kind.

Europe Waiting the Explosion.

From the New York Press.

M. Hanotaux could safely pledge France to such a mild form of "coercion" as is found in "preparing" to blockade Crete and Greece eight days after Greece has offered to withdraw her fleet from the waters to be blockaded. Such coercion as this is simply the making of faces at the other boy after he has gone around the corner.

In fact, the whole scene in the French Chamber of Deputies when the majority voted to abide by the decision of the concert has all the look of a sham battle over an immaterial point. The government was singularly blessed both in the form and the leadership of the attack. Even if a more formidable personality than M. Goblet had put the bald request to espouse the cause of Greece and withdraw from the concert a negative answer must have been made by any body of sane Frenchmen. The policy suggested was for France at once to efface herself and oppose Europe. Introduced and urged by a fiery young Radical, such a proposition might possibly have become awkward. But M. Goblet is a tame old Radical. In his best days he was little more than a general utility man, a receptacle for portfolios which no one else could take. And his best days are now ten years past. Hence, when we consider all elements of the attack, the government's victory looks suspiciously easy.

This flabby kind of fencing is going on all over Europe. Small wonder, then, that in the mind of each Power is breeding, during the inaction, suspicions of every other Power. The Cretan incident opened with general suspicions of England. As The Press's special correspondent related yesterday from Athens, those suspicions now turn toward Russia, the most strenuous defender of "European peace." With the tension growing, as it is, not in Crete, but on the Greco-Turkish frontier, we may have some evidence before many days as to whether these last suspicions are correct.

That point seems now the most likely spot for the explosion for which Europe is manifestly waiting.

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Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

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Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

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Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

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THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches i will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

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BOND MARKET STRONG

Speculation Steady and Very Firm in Tone.

VANDERBILTS LEAD THE MARKET

SUGAR THE FEATURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

Granger Securities in Demand at Slight Advance—Bulls Raiding Reading Stock—Heavy Advance in N. Y. Central.

New York, March 18.—The tendency of the security markets to-day was upward, although at intervals there were periods of hesitancy, the result of profit-taking. In the afternoon the soldout bulls and others who favor a reaction raided Reading on an absurd story of a dissolution of the underwriting syndicate. The fact that the syndicate has practically accomplished its work, and that under the terms of the contract it will go out of existence on April 1st, was ignored by the iriginators of the rumor.

The great strength of the Vanderbilt group was the most encouraging feature of the market from a bull point of view. New York Central rose to 105⅞, the best figure of the year on semi-official statements that the refunding scheme was progressive favorably.

Big four and Northwest were bought by brokers identified with the Vanderbilt interest, while Omaha ran off 1½ per cent, the recent sharp rise having invited profittaking. The Southwestern, Grangers, Louisville and Nashville were in fair demand, and recorded slight advances.

During the afternoon session, however, Reading was freely sold, and fell 1½ to 2⅜ for common, and 3 to 47 for first preferred. Jersey Central dropped 1½ to 93½, and American spirits preferred 2 to 32. The break in the last-named was due simply to the exertion of stop-loss orders. Sugar was the feature of the Industrial group. One firm bought 15,000 shares, carrying the price up to 115½. Improved trade conditions and rumors that the Senate will modify the sugar schedule in the tariff bill had a stimulating effect. Late in the day the company reduced refined ¼ cent on all grades, and a decline to 114⅛ followed in the certificates. Pacific Mail moved up to 27⅞ on the announcement of the safe arrival of an overdue steamer. Chicago Gas was notably strong throughout, and at one time sold up to 79@¾.

It was reported that the consolidation bill will shortly be introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

Rubber preferred dropped nearly 3 per cent, the precent reduction in the price of the manufactured article having induced further liquidations. Speculation closed steady in tone.

Net changes show gains of ⅛@¾ per cent, New York Central leading. Big Four, Omaha, Lake Shore, Reading and Rubber lost ⅞@2⅞ per cent. on the day.

The total sales were 277,350 schares, including 54,700 sugar; 2,600 Chicago Gas, and 19,500 Omaha.

The bond market was strong in tone. The sales aggregated $1,373,000.

Treasury Balances—Coin, $131,076,465; currency, $66,761,866.

New York, March 18.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent; last loan at 1½, and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime Mercantile Paper, 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 62¼. Sterling exchange quiet and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@¾ for sixty days, and 4.87@¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84¼@4.85¼.

Government bonds, easier; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, strong.

Silver at the board, quiet.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12½
pref'd	56
American Sugar Refinery	114½
pref'd	103⅝
American Tobacco	77
pref'd	105
Atchison	11¾
B. & O	15½
Canadian Pacific	51
C. & O	18
Chicago & Alton	165
C. B. & Q	77⅝
Chicago Gas	78½
Delaware & Lackawana	155
D. and C. F	
Erie	14⅛
pref'd	34½
General Electric	34⅝
Illinois Central	96
L. E. & W	16½
pref'd	67½
Lake Shore	169
L. & N	49½
L. N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	85⅝
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	97
Missouri Pacific	18½
Mobile & Ohio	20½
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	93½
N. Y. Central	100
N. Y. & N. E	37
N. & W. pref'd	27⅝
Northern Pacific	13½
pref'd	37½
N. W	119⅜
pref'd	155
Pacific Mail	27½
Reading	23⅝
Rock Island	69
St. Paul	77½
pref'd	137½
Silver Certificates	62⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	6⅞
Wabash	5⅝
pref'd	14⅝
Western Union	86
W. & L. E	1½
pref'd	4

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104½
B	104
C	96
La. B. 4's	97
N. C. 4's	102½
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	6
Va. F. D	62½
U. S. 4's reg	111
coup	113½
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	90
con	9
pref'd	28⅝
S. C. 4½'s	104
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123¾

Lixerpool, March 18.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, good demand, prices firm. American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 12,000; American, 11,300; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 3,000; American, 2,800.

Futures opened steady; demand moderate.

American middling, low middling clause—April and May, May and June, July and August, 3.60; August and September, 3.58; September and October, 3.51@3.52; November and December, December and January, 3.45.

Futures steady.

12:45 P. M.—American spot grades, 1-32d higher. American middling fair, 47-16d; good middling, 4 1-8d; middling, 4d; low middling, 3 13-16d; good ordinary, 3 11-16d; ordinary, 3 1-2d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, low middling clause—March, March and April, April and Mry, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.59@3.60s; August and September, 3.57s; September and October, 3.51s; October and November, 3.46@3.47b; November and December, December and January, 3.45s.

Futures closed quiet.

New York, March 18.—Cotton, easy; middling, 7¼; net receipts, 62; gross, 1,174; exports to Great Britain, 50; to the cotninent, 950; forwarded, 78; sales, 994; spinners, 642; stock, 250,300.

Totalt to-day: Net receipts, 7,921; exports to Great Britain, 4,261; to France, 10,400; to the continent, 1,796; to the channel, none; stock, 777,725.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 52,650; exports to Great Britain, 22,864, to France, 17,392; to the continent, 32,385; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,122,409; exports to Great Britain, 2,658,816; to France, 603, 744; to the continent, 1,634,718; to the channel, 45,481; stock, none.

New York, March 18.JCotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 70,400 bales. March, 7,00; April, 7.02; May, 7.06; June, 7.10; July, 7.15; August, 7.16; September, 6.88; October, 6.76; November, 6.77; December, 6.81; January, 6.85; February, 6.89.

New Orleans, March 18.—Cotton—Futures, quiet; sales, 12,000; March, 6.87; April, 6.87; May, 6.91; June, 6.91; July, 6.92; August, 6.81; September, 6.60; October, 6.50; November, 6.52; December, 6.56.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on maryet yesterday, 66 bales.

New York, March 18.—Flour.—Dull, steady; Minn. patents, 4.10@4.90; others unchanged.

Southern flour quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot-market, dull, firmer. F. O. B., 84⅛; ungraded, 70@84½. Options were dull and irregular, opening weak and declining ⅜@⅝, rallying ½, and closing at unchange dprices to ⅛ cent decline. No. 2 red, March, 81; May, 80¼; July, 78⅝.

Corn—Spots dull, firm. No. 2, 29¾ elevator; 30¼ afloat; steamer mixed, 29. Options were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ⅛ cent advance. March, 29¾; May, 30¼; July, 31¾.

Oats—Spots quiet, firm. Options dull, firm; May, 21¾; July, 22⅛. Spot: N. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21@24; white do, 23@30.

Hay—Firm, fairly active, unchanged.

Hides—Firm, unchanged.

Wool—Firm.

Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Tierced Beef—Quiet, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, fair demand, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, stronger; western steam, 4.45; city, 4.15@4.20. May, 4.45; refined, dull; continent, 4.75; South American, $5; compound, 4⅛@⅜.

Pork—Firmer, moderate demand; mess, 8.75@9.25.

Butter—Steady; fairly active; State dairy, 9@18; do vreamery, 13@18½; Elgins, 19.

Eggs—Fair demand; Etate and Pennsylvania, 10@11; western fresh, 10½; southern, 10@10½.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Dull, barely steady, unchanged.

Rosin—Dull, unchanged.

Turpentine—Quiet.

Rice—Firm; fair demand, unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Quiet, unchanged to 5 points down. March, 8.50; May, 8.45@8.50; July, 8.50; September, 8.55@8.60; December, 8.60@8.65.

Spot Rio dull, weak; No. 7, 9.

Sugar—Raw, firm, quiet; fair refining, 2 15-16; refined advanced early in the day, but later declined, and prices now as yesterday.

Freights—Quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 18.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
March	72⅝a72⅝	73½
May	73⅝a73½	74½
July	72⅝	73⅛
September	70½	70¾
CORN—		
March	23¾	23⅞
May	24½	24⅝a24⅞
July	25⅝a25¾	25⅞
September	26⅞	27⅛
OATS—		
March	16½	16½
May	17¼	17¼
July	18¼	18⅛
PORK—		
May	$8 72½	$8 90
July	8 85	8 97½
LARD—		
May	4 22½	4 27½
July	4 32½	4 37½
RIBS—		
May	4 72½	4 82½
July	4 72½	4 85

Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 72½@74¼; No. 2 red, 83½@89¼; No. 2 corn, 23¾@24; No. 2 oats, 16¼; mess pork, 8.80@8.85; lard, 4.17½@4.20; short-rib sides, 4.60@4.90; dry salt shoulders, 4.75@85; short clear sides, 4.75@4.87½; whiskey, 1.17.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, March 18.—Stocks—The stock market made further progress towards a higher level today, but there were late reactions on profit taking, assisted by bear raids based on rumors of the situation of the Reading reorganization syndicate. The fact that its contract would expire April 1 and that the syndicate members had been called upon to take up the remaining securities to their credit was made known several days ago. Omaha lost 1 per cent on realizing, but the recessions in the general railroad list were only fractional as a rule. Most of the time decided strength was shown by New York Central on the announcement that the refunding programme had been virtually arranged, and by Southern railway report of reviving business at the south. In the industrial list Sugar rose nearly 2 per cent on covering of shorts, but it lost half of the gain later on the announcement of a reduction in refined sugars. Chicago Gas was strong on the expectation of an early introduction and passage of the consolidation bill in the Illinois legislature. Spirits was lower on raid which caught stop orders. No unfavorable trade developments were reported. Pacific Mail was one of the strong features, the safe arrival of an overdue steamer was announced. The market closed irregular but without weakness.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, March 18.—Cotton—The cotton market today was dull and featureless and the fluctuations in prices were confined within narrow limits and without decided tendency either way. The trading was in the main of a local character . At first prices advanced one to four points. Liverpool was higher and the weather bureau reported rising water in the Mississippi at various points. The demand was soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of support prices reacted and slowly receded, the market closing steady at a decline of one to four points, with sales of 70,400 bales. Exports from the ports still liberal, while receipts are small. The light movement is attributed by some to unfavorable weather in the south.

Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales. Futures there advanced half to two points, but lost part, closing at a net advance of half to one point. New Orleans advanced three points, but reacted and declined slightly. Manchester was quiet but firm. The Bombay receipts for the week were 58,000 bales, against 65,000 last year. The port receipts were 7,291 bales, against 9,999 last week and 10,123 last year; thus far this week 52,650, against 65,709 thus far last week. The exports from the ports were 16,457 bales.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,600 to 2,900 bales, against 1,498 last week and 3,415 last year. Houston expects 1,300 to 1,400 bales, against 2,192 last week and 1,220 last year. Memphis received today 333 bales, against 344 last week and 368 last year; Houston, 698 bales, against 2,059 last week and 926 last year; Augusta, 228 bales, against 680 last week and 669 last year.

Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 352 bales for export and 642 bales for spinning. Middling uplands, 7¼ cents, against 8 cents last year. Charleston advanced 1-16.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—Wheat—The action of the wheat market today resembled very closely that of yesterday, offerings being quite large on the hard spots with a good demand on the weak places. The trade, however, was largely local, and the scalping element doing most of it. There was nothing encouraging in the way of foreign news to holders. While continental markets were rather firm and ranged from one half to one cent per bushel higher, Liverpool displayed a laggish tendency, closing at unchanged prices from yesterday on futures, after opening a trifle higher. There seemed to be little or no export demand at the seaboard and the local cash business was light in volume. During the last hour prices recovered most of the early loss in sympathy with an advance in St. Louis. The market in that city is still under the influence of the crop reports and any radical changes tend to cause a sympathetic feeling here. The speculative trade, on the whole, is discouraging to holders. News and conditions are decidedly in their favor, but there appears to be no leader on the bull side at present. Clearances were small.

Corn—Corn has acted firm and closes at a slight advance over yesterday. Shorts, who have confidently been expecting a further break below the bargain counter prices that have prevailed for a long time, have about come to the conclusion that they are short at an extremely low figure. The buying for this interest the past two days has been quite large. Outsiders have also been doing some investment buying, being influenced considerably by the advance in provisions.

Provisions—The provision market was firm early in the session. There was considerable buying for the account of unknown parties, supposed, however, to be for English houses. Near the close the local speculative trade bought freely, causing an advance, which was met by heavy selling on the part of packers, one concern selling about 1,000,000 pounds of ribs. Final figures were top for the day. LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Ought to be Abolished.

Inasmuch as the biggest brute got whipped in the man-fight at Carson City, yesterday, the contest is to that extent satisfactory. The defeated man was perhaps over confident, and the new champion exhibited his power to stand up under an unlimited amount of punishment—the result, no doubt, of the years spent over the anvil in the past. Prize-fighting has been forbidden lately in all civilized portions of the United States, and it is to be hoped that the mining camp of Nevada may, in the near future, be divided up and added on to some of the adjacent States of the Union. There seems to be nobody inside of it fit to govern it. It is the last foothold of pugilism and ought therefore to be abolished.

The Very Same.

From Judge.

"This is not the umbrella I lent you six months ago," remarked Tenspot, as he surveyed the article Whiffet had returned.

"Oh, yes, it is," replied Whiffet. "I've had it recovered and a new handle inserted, but it is the very same umbrella."

Little Breeches.

John Hay, who is to succeed Mr. Bayard as ambassador to England, was private secretary to President Lincoln and afterwards became noted in the literary world as a writer of prose and poetry. Here is one of his poems, attention when it was first published: "Little Breeches," which attracted much attention when it was first published:

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful of things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will, and that sort of thing,
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever sence one night last spring.

I came into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe came along—
No four-year-old in the country
Could beat for pretty and strong,
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Jest to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow came down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggert's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started,
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prarie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But ws rousted up some torches
And searched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck horses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upsot, dead beat, but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me
Of my fellow critters' aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrow bones,
Crotch-deep down in the snow and prayed.
By this the torches were played out,
And me and Isrul Parr,
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night,
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped
As peart as even you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter with me."
How did he get thar? Angels!
He could never have walked in that storm.
They just scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child
And bringing him to his own
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing round the Throne.

A Burke Man's Disgrace.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

Marion, March 16.—The saddest sight seen in our town for many a day was seen this morning when the sheriff started to the depot with four young white men, manacled, on their way to the chain-gang of Buncombe county, to work on the roads. Two of the men were sentenced to six months, each for chicken stealing. One for cutting his father with a knife got five months, and the oldest and most intelligent and genteel looking was John Goode, who was convicted six months ago for living in adultery. This is indeed a sad case. Mr. Goode is of good married to a daug Mr. Goode is of good family, fairly well educated, and married to a daughter of a minister of the Gospel. His wife is a refined, intelligent and charming lady. He has a beautiful daughter about seventeen years old, and a son nearly grown, and one or two more, interesting younger children, who have the sympathy of their acquaintances. At the request of his wife, at the last fall term, he was given a chance to reform, and was allowed to give bond to appear at the spring term and show good behavior. Scarcely a month elapsed before he was sinning again, and his bondsmen surrendered him, and at this term Judge Hoke gave him seven months on the Buncombe roads. It was indeed pitiful to see his little daughter visiting him in jail and to hear the childrens sobs and laments as he was led away, manacled, to pay the penalty of his misdeeds.

Saving Something.

From Harper's Bazaar.

Cholly—My dear fellow, I do wish you'd lend me that ten I asked for. It's a case of life or death."

Tom—How can that be?

Cholly—Why, I've got to pay five of it to Algy, or my credit will be killed!

A Rest.

From Puck.

Teacher (in Philadelphia school)—Philadelphia was settled by the Quakers in 1682. Now, Willy Green, tell us what happened after that?

Willy Green (lately from New York)—Nothin'!

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A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:58 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Occasional showers, warmer tonight and Friday.

For North Carolina—Local rains tonight and Friday, followed by fair weather Friday afternoon; warmer.

Weather Conditions.—The weather continues cloudy, with more or less rain, over the entire eastern and central portions of the United States, the precipitation being particularly heavy again in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, with 2.64 inches at Memphis and 2.06 at Cincinnati.

It is warmer in the interior, the temperature having risen to 40 degrees as far north as Marquette, Mich.

The barometer continues low north of the lakes and in the northwest and is high on the Atlantic coast.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

PERSONALS.

Judge Avery is in town again.

Hon. F. A. Woodard, of Wilson, is in the city.

Hon. F. I. Osborne, of Charlotte, is at the Park.

Mr. W. C. Munroe, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Leak, of Greensboro, is at the Park.

Mr. M. I. Stewart has returned from Winston.

Mr. J. A. Lillington, of Yadkin, is in the city.

Mr. B. B. Winborne, of Murfreesboro, is in town.

Mr. Donnell Gilliam, of Tarboro, is at the Yarboro.

Mr. B. W. Ballard and Miss Ballard, are in the city.

Senator E. T. Clark returned to Halifax county yesterday.

Mr. J. J. Perkins returned to Greenville, N. C., yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hamill, of Newark, N. J., are at the Park.

Mr. Jno. L. Banks, of Cater, this county, spent yesterday in the city.

Representative E. C. Duncan, of Carteret, went to Washington yesterday.

Hon. Chas. H. Mebane and wife went to Greensboro yesterday. Mrs. Mebane's mother is ill.

Dr. P. C. Jenkins, of Roxoden, Bertie county, is in the city. He leaves today for his home.

Mrs. Henry Page, who has been quite ill at Park Hotel the past several days is very much improved.

Mrs J. W. McGee, Sr., went to Kenansville yesterday to be with her father, Mr. James Southerland, who is ill.

Col. W. H. Martin leaves for Washington Saturday, to present his application for Collector of the Fourth District.

Superintendent John R. Smith and Mr. Claude Dockery went down to inspect the Anson county farms today.

Ex-State Senator A. Y. Sigmon, one of the most substantial Republicans of North Carolina, left for Washington yesterday.

C. C. Chapman, Richmond, Va.; A. S. Duffy, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Moore, Norfolk; James Osborne and child, Montreal; H. M. Sapp, Louisville, are at the Park.

Miss Lillie Finn, of Highlands, Md.; Miss Nina Wilkinson, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. D. Jones, of Danville, Va., are visiting at the home of Mr. T. R. Jones in this city.

Mr. Henry Page, the proprietor of Park Hotel, who has been detained in the city the past several days on account of the illness of his wife, returned to his home at Aberdeen last night.

Mr. C. R. Brown, of Onslow county, overseer of Caledonia State Farm, will leave tomorrow, also Mr. J. A. Campbell, of Monroe county. These gentlemen enter upon their duties at once.

Mr. R. E. Biggs, who is well known in Raleigh, though from Baltimore, has his horses and colts at Nixon's stables. Mr. Biggs will remove his stables to the Fair Ground track as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. Needham B. Broughton has returned from Tampa, Florida, where he attended a meeting of the Religious Press Association. Mrs. Broughton and Master N. B. Broughton, Jr., stopped in Columbia, S. C., to visit a friend.

Mr. W. C. Douglass went out to New Light township yesterday. L. Woodlief, a merchant of that section, made an assignment recently and Mr. Douglass got there as attorney for one of the creditors, a guano house in Richmond.

State Senator George H. Cannon, of the 10th disirict, went home yesterday. He attended the meeting of the directors of the State Prison. Senator Cannon was one of the ablest Populist members of the upper branch of our Assembly.

Mr. William Burkhead is very dangerously ill at the residence of Mr. J. Hal Bobbitt, on Dawson street. He came to the city a short time since for treatment, but he has not improved and his condition last evening was considered precarious.

Mr. C. E. Bennett, of Portsmouth, Va., who was chief clerk to Gen. Supt. V. E. McBee, has accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of Supt. Moncure. Mr. M F. Harris, chief clerk to Mr. Moncure, has accepted the agency of the S. A. L. at Lincolnton, N. C.

Major Jos. H. Morgan, one of "our old Texas friends," arrived in the city yesterday from Atlanta, a. He has just returned from an extended tour through the Hawaian Islands and the Pacific coast. Major Morgan represents the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and has a large circle of acquaintances in Raleigh, and is very popular with those who know him.

Court Next Week.

On next Monday morning the March term of the Wake County Superior Court will begin. Judge Spencer Adams will preside. Only the criminal docket will be considered. The docket is unusually light, and it will probably not consume more than four or five days. Among the important cases are Tom Burch, for burglary; John Groves, for the murder of Henry Wall at Forestville; Robert Garner, for shooting the colored man on the train near Wake Forest on May 29, 1895, and another man for shooting young Marshburn.

Local News.

News reached the city yesterday that ex-Sheriff John C. Rhodes, of Wayne county, died at Dudley, N. C., on Wednesday, March 17, of chronic pneumonia.

A large force of laborers are now engaged in making the excavations for the Sunday School department of the new Presbyterian church. The laying of the foundation will begin possibly today.

A telegram was received here yesterday morning announcing the death of Bennett B. Goins, colored, at Washington, D. C. His sister. Martha Graves, left on the two o'clock train for Washington.

The Mystie Midgets will hold another practice next Saturday afternoon. These little folk are taking a great interest in this work, and under the careful direction of the ladies who have the matter in charge, this will certainly prove a unique and delightful entertainment.

The case of I. W. Durham against Cooper Bros., of this city, has been decided in Charlotte. The verdict was in favor of Cooper Bros. About $750 was involved. Cooper Bros. bought out Durham's marble business in this city, and Durham tried to collect for some orders he claimed to have sold them in the trans action.

Mr. Ballard, of Franklinton, said last night that the parties who robbed Mr. McGee's safe in that town have not been captured. They broke in the store early last Sunday morning during the storm. The tools for the work were procured from a blacksmith shop near the store. The burglars took two pistols from the case in the store, loaded them and placed them within easy reach while they did their work. A hole was bored in the top of the safe and some powder from one of the kegs in the store poured into it. The door of the safe was blown open and $150 in money taken. The work was evidently done by professionals.

THE LAW SATISFACTORY.

Halifax Farmers Endorse Senator Clark's Stocklaw Amendment.

Senator E. T. Clark, of Halifax county, spent several days in the city this week. In conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday, he said that the people of his county were pleased with the effect of the amended stocklaw, which he engineered through the Legislature.

It will be remembered that the bill caused quite a bitter fight in the House and that the Senator's brothers and other prominent men of the county lobbied for several days against it. The opposition was carried so far as to cause Senator Clark's mother to telegraph him that she would disinherit him because of his advocacy of the bill and its final passage.

The bill provided for the stock in the county to run at large from December 25th to March 25th.

The Senator said that many prominent farmers who had been represented to him as being opposed to the bill, while it was pending in the Legislature, had approached him personally, and endorsed the law, saying that they were perfectly satisfied with the results, and were indeed glad that the change was made.

Senator Clark was here to attend the session of the Penitentiary Directors.

Happy Tramps.

A gentleman of this city told the following story on Superintendent McBee, of the S. A. L. He said that when Mr. McBee was here the other day that his private car, in which he stayed, was placed under the shelter of the Union depot. Just before supper time he walked down the track and found two tramps in a box car. Mr. McBee said: "Hello boys, you paying any board?" The tramps replied no, that they took their meals most anywhere, and were generally in a hurry at the time. After exchanging some further remarks, Mr. McBee invited these two wandering brothers to take tea with him. They replied that the last time they were invited to take a free meal, they followed the repast with thirty days on the roads. However, they went up and took tea with the Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line in his private car, so The Tribune's informant said.

Civil Service Examination.

A civil service examination will be held next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Federal Court room. Those standing the examination will be allowed six hours to complete their papers. About forty persons have handed their names to Mr. N. A. Brown. secretary of the board of examiners. The examination will be held to fill the positions of deputy collector, clerk, storekeeper and gauger.

Thursday the Date.

The Democratic primaries for the city election will be held next Thursday evening, so it was said by some of those interested yesterday. Mr. Newton Holding is not in the city now, but the call will be issued when he returns. The fight between the candidates grows hotter. There is a lively contest between W. B. Hutchins and Chas. F. Lumsden for the tax collectorship.

Competent Commendation.

Judge James E. Shepherd yesterday paid The Tribune a compliment which is highly appreciated. He said that no better edited or more newsy paper came to his office, and that its typographical appearance was thoroughly metropolitan and up-to-date. Such kind words of commendation are especially appreciated, coming as they do from a foremost Democrat and from a gentleman so eminently capable of judging the merits of a newspaper.

Corbett is Feeling Bad.

San Francisco, March 18.—Mr. Corbett is in bed, and is feeling very badly over the result of the fight. He would rather not see any one just now, as he does not feel able to discuss it. He wishes to say, though, that he was defeated fairly and squarely, and has no complaints to make. But he is not hurt, and is willing and anxious to meet Fitzsimmons again."

This was the message which Mrs. J. J. Corbett, wife of the ex-champion, gave to callers at the St. Nicholas today.

Italian Troops Start for Crete.

Rome, March 18.—The Italian warship Eridano, with 600 troops on board, will start for Crete to-morrow.

SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE

Amendment Act of Asheville's Charter Misses Its Chief End.

THE POLICE JUSTICE APPOINTMENT

CANNOT BE MADE BECAUSE OF A FATAL OVERSIGHT.

No Clause Conferring the Necessary Power—Also an Omission by the Enrolling Clerk Affecting the City Attorney.

It was the purpose of Governor Russell on yesterday to appoint a Police Justice for the city of Asheville. In fact, a good man for the position had been determined upon, and the Governor was ready to issue the commission to him, in compliance with what was thought to be a provision of the new charter of that city, as revised and amended by the last Legislature, when a very serious defect in the ratified bill was discovered and the appointment prevented.

One of the principal changes intended to have been made in the city government was the creation of the office of Police Justice and the authorizing of the Governor to appoint such an officer until one could be elected at the regular city election in May; but it now develop that no clause can be found in the act making such provision, and the Governor is evidently powerless to act.

In reading the act it was also discovered that an omission had been made by the enrolling clerk. This was supposed to have been the "lost clause." A Tribune representative, however, in order to, if possible, arrive at the truth of the matter, referred to the original House bill as introduced by Col. Lusk, of Buncombe, and found that even this was not the lost provision.

The clause omitted is the latter part of section three, which provides for the election of various city officers; but in this there was no provision for the election of a Police Justice.

The enrolled and ratified bill in section three makes provision for the election of a chief of police and tax collector at the regular election in May of this year, concluding at the bottom of page 4 as follows: "And that on said first Monday in May in the" ——. Page 5 then commences with a provision for the appointment of judges and registrars.

The remaining portion of the section as omitted provides for the election of a city attorney in a manner identical with that of the first-named officers. This, however, will not be operative, and the attorney, if selected at all, must be by the Board of Aldermen under the old law.

The act is a very voluminous one, and the Governor's private secretary, while he has made a very diligent and fruitless search for the appointive power, is not entirely hopeless of finding it in the end. However, it is not believed to exist.

The bill was ratified on the night of March 9th, and was reported correctly enrolled for ratification by Col. Lusk and Col. Cunningham on the part of the House and Senators Utley and Scales on the part of the Senate, for the committee on Enrolled Bills.

A prominent State official, in commenting upon the mistakes already discovered in the various departments of the General Assembly, said that each was an additional evidence of the imperative necessity of at least ninety-day sessions of the Legislasure. The closing days, under the sixty-day law, are dangerously crowded and legislation is entirely too hastily enacted.

Be it said, however, in justice to the late legislative officials that the per cent. of errors as detected thus far compares favorably with the record made by preceding ones.

PREPARING FOR BASEBALL.

The Raleigh Park Improvements—Dates Being Made and Practice Soon to Begin.

Raleigh's baseball enthusiasts are already preparing for the coming season, and expect to eclipse all previous records.

The Park is being greatly improved. The fence enclosing it is being repainted and the diamond grade perfected

Capt. Brenig says that the Raleigh team will commence to practice in a few weeks. He is in correspondence with a number of teams of other cities with a view to making dates for the summer.

He has not booked all his team yet, but is confident that it will by no means be inferior to that of 1896. The personnel will be amateur throughout, and it is expected that all will be Raleigh boys.

Yarborough Arrivals.

H. O. Furman, North Carolina; Dr. C. T. Wadley, Yeatesville, N. C; C. D. Osborne, Oxford, N. C. H. A. Foote, Carthage, N. C.; F. H. Raum, Richmond; J. H. Weaver, Philadelphia; . K. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; F. C Brill, Boston; H. H. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn; B. A. Capehart, Kittrell; G. A. Killinger, J. C. Charlock, New York; Jno. S. McIntyre, Philadelphia; J. Auerbach, Atlanta, Ga.; B. B. Winburn, Murfreesboro; H. R. McCleary, Chicago, Ills.; E. H. Snyder, New York; C. E. Bennett, Portsmouth; Donnell Gilliam, Tarboro, N. C.; W. N. Smith, Baltimore; B. W. Ballard and daughter, Franklinton; W. C. Munroe, Goldsboro; C. E. Bonday, Baltimore.

Mr. J. A. McDowell, of the firm of McDowell & Rogers, of Winston, spent last night in the city. His firm is one of the foremost clothing and gents' furnishing dealers of that place, and he is returning home from a visit to Trinity College, the University and similar institutions of the State, where he has been to take orders for spring clothing.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER WANTED for a few days to overhaul and fix up a set of books for a stock company. State experience, reference and pay expected. Address W., care of Tribune.

WANTED—A two-thirder. Apply to Tribune Office.

American Party.

Auditor Ayer received a circular letter yesterday from a man named L. L. Adams, of Chicago, advocating the formation of a new party. He wants all the "patriots" to assemble on the 4th day of July and launch forth the "American party." Mr. Adams must be considered a brave man, although he is unknown to fame so far as North Carolina is concerned, for by the stroke of a pen, as it were, he intends to create a new party, which will sweep the country. The party will be of spontaneous origin, Minerva like—it will spring forth full fledged. Some people, however, were so cruel to Mr. Adams as to express the opinion that the country had almost as many parties as it could afford now.

Flower Thieves Abroad.

Rosebush thieves are committing considerable depredations upon the bushes growing in capitol square and in front of the Supreme Court building.

On Wednesday night some rascal pulled up by the roots three very fine varieties. Quite recently several have also been pulled up and carried from the square.

If these depredations continue a watch for the offenders will be instituted.

In addition to these thefts from the State grounds, owners of several private residences are missing flowers from their yards. There should be some means of apprehending these thieving rascals.

Superintendent Savage Here.

Rev. J. A. Savage, colored, Superintendent of the Colored State Normal and Industrial School at Franklinton, spent yesterday in the city. He reports his institution in quite a prosperous condition. There are now 256 pupils enrolled. The loss of the Peabody fund to this institution will cut short the session. The school will very probably close during April, instead of May, as has been the custom heretofore.

The faculty comprises nine instructors, and the senior class is composed of the same number of pupils.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, held yesterday, Mr. Stephen A. White, of Mebane, N. C., was elected a member of the society.

Try some of our 50 cent Tea. Try a Breakfast Strip, 9c. pound. Fine smoked Shoulders, 8½c. pound.
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Remember the grand concert at Metropolitan Hall Tuesday evening, March 23, for the benefit of Central M. E. Church. An excellent musical program has been arranged, and a rich treat is in store for all who attend. Prices, 35 and 25 cents.

Large lot of Popular Novels received today, 5, 10 and 15 cents.
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

The Julius Lewis Hardware Company are advertising their Crawford Bicycles extensively. A handsome tandem, the first on the Raleigh market, was displayed in front of their store yesterday. They will keep a tandem for rent throughout the season.

New White Goods and Laces.
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)
But the Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat.

JONES'
MILLINERY OPENING!
March 24th and 25th.

Everybody invited—plenty of room, big stock, beautiful styles, everything cheap, best high-grade, splendid line of lovely pattern hats, also baby caps.

EVERYTHING BRIGHT AND NEW!

All the new Ribbons, Ornaments and other Novelties. Three trimmers hard at work. Hats trimmed to order while you wait.

24th and 25th. Don't Forget.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.
Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...
Raleigh Stationery Company
131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as
NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.
Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.
RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,
SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Gods.

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.
A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.